DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 408 017 PS 024 895

AUTHOR	Real, Mark; And Others
TITLE	Helping Families Work: A 1995/1996 Factbook.
INSTITUTION	Children's Defense Fund-Ohio, Columbus.
SPONS AGENCY	Borden, Inc., OH.
REPORT NO	ISBN-1-881985-08-3
PUB DATE	95
NOTE	221p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Children's Defense Fund-Ohio, 52 East Lynn Street, Suite 400, Columbus, OH 43215.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC09 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Academic Achievement; Birth Weight; Child Health; Child Support; Child Welfare; Counties; Day Care; Divorce; Early Childhood Education; Employed Parents; Employment; *Employment Programs; Family Health; *Family Programs; Infant Mortality; Mortality Rate; Mothers; One Parent Family; Poverty; Prenatal Care; *Social Services; *State Programs; *Statistical Analysis; Tables (Data); Young Children
IDENTIFIERS	Childrens Defense Fund; *Ohio; Project Head Start; Vaccination

ABSTRACT

This report illustrates the conditions facing young Ohioans and measures the success of local communities across Ohio in helping families work. Sections of this report are: (1) "Helping Families Work: An Introduction," which discusses how Ohio families are changing, the limits of government, measuring the success of state and local programs that help families work, reshaping programs for working families, incentives to work rather than penalties, the need to guide public assistance, what Ohio is doing to help families work, and the need for more accountability; (2) "Ohio's 10 Best and 10 Worst Counties"; (3) "Family Poverty"; (4) "Child Support"; (5) "Maternal and Child Health"; (6) "Child Care"; (7) "Education"; (8) "Factsheets for the State of Ohio and Its 88 Counties," which presents information on children of divorce, births to unmarried parents, paternities established, percent of child support cases with collections, average weekly child support collection, percent of mothers receiving late/no prenatal care, percent of low birth weight babies, infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, percent of evening or weekend immunization hours, percent of children under age 11 receiving Medicaid, percent of children receiving Medicaid under age 11 who are from working poor families, percent of mothers with children under age 6 who are in the labor force, weekly cost of child care, percent of children from working poor families receiving child care assistance, percent of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) receiving child care, percent of eligible students enrolled in Head Start, percent of ninth graders passing proficiency test in first attempt, percent of ninth graders passing math portion of proficiency test in first attempt, and percent of children receiving free or reduced-price lunches; (9) "Factsheet Notes and Definitions"; and (10) "Sources." (WJC)

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Helping Families Work

A 1995/1996 Factbook

Children's Defense Fund-Ohio
Borden

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Previous CDF-Ohio reports include:

Right From the Start: *Improving Health Care for Ohio's Pregnant Women and Their Children* - 1983

Choices: *For Ohio - For Children* - 1984

Day Care: *Investing in Ohio's Children* - 1985

Growing Up in Ohio: *A Legislative Factbook About Our Children* - 1985

A High Price to Pay: *Teenage Pregnancy in Ohio* - 1987

Through the Eyes of Ohio's Children: *A Legislative Factbook* - 1987

Building on Promises: *The Legislative Factbook on Ohio's Children* - 1989

Windows of Opportunity: *Ohio Children and the 1990 Election*

Creating Futures for Ohio's Children - *A* 1991/1992 *Factbook*

Facing the Facts: *A Progress Report on Ohio's Black Children* - 1993

A Higher Price to Pay: *Teenage Pregnancy in Ohio, 1994* - Volumes One and Two.

We also produce periodic **OHIO FUTURES** reports, a series of brief publications on issues that affect the well being of Ohio's children.

The Children's Defense Fund (CDF) was founded in 1973 by Marian Wright Edelman to provide a strong and effective voice for the children of America who cannot vote, lobby, or speak for themselves. Our goal is to educate the nation about the needs of children and encourage preventive investment in children before they get sick, drop out of school, or get into trouble.

CDF is a unique organization because it focuses on programs and policies that affect large numbers of children, rather than on helping families on a case-by-case basis. CDF educates the public about the conditions of children and successful programs. We work to shape federal, state, and local policies for children by identifying cost-effective remedies. We also reach out to families to inform them of ways to help themselves.

Our main office is in Washington, D.C. CDF-Ohio began its work in Columbus in 1981 and is the oldest CDF-state office. Ohio leads the country in grassroots support for CDF's local work through its Greater Cleveland and Greater Cincinnati projects. CDF also maintains offices in Minnesota and Texas, and local projects in Washington, D.C.,New York City, and Marlboro County, South Carolina.

CDF is a private, non-profit, non-partisan, research and advocacy organization supported by foundations, corporate grants, and individual donations. As an independent voice for children, CDF does not accept government funds.

Major support for CDF-Ohio in 1994 came from 59 foundations and companies in eight cities, including: Association of Ohio Children's Hospitals; Banc One Capital Corporation; Bank One, Columbus, NA; Bath & Body Works; Bob Evans Farms, Inc.; Borden, Inc.; Eva L. and Joseph M. Bruening Foundation; Annie E. Casey Foundation; Cincinnati Bell Information Systems; Cleveland Foundation, J. Ambrose and Jessie Wheeler Purcell Memorial Fund; Columbus Foundation, Robert B. Hurst Fund; Columbia Gas of Ohio; Community Mutual Insurance Company; Continental Societies; Coopers & Lybrand; Crane Plastics; Emens, Kegler, Brown, Hill & Ritter; Express, Inc.; Ford Motor Company; Gerlach Foundation, Inc.; Greater Cincinnati Foundation; George Gund Foundation; Hershey Foundation; Honda of America; Huntington National Bank; Martha Holden Jennings Foundation; Jewish Federation of Cincinnati; Andrew Jergens Foundation; Joyce Foundation; KPMG Peat Marwick; Lazarus/Federated Stores; Limited, Inc.; Longaberger Company; Mandel Family Fund; Manuel D. and Rhoda Mayerson Foundation; Mount Carmel Medical Center; NBD Bank; National City Bank; Nationwide Insurance Company; Nord Family Foundation; Ohio Children's Foundation; Pizzuti Family Foundation; Porter, Wright, Morris & Arthur; Procter & Gamble Fund; Public Policy Consultants, Inc.; Red Roof Inns; Ross Products Division, Abbott Laboratories; Jacob G. Schmidlapp Trusts, Fifth Third Bank; Jack J. Smith Charitable Trust, PNC Bank; Squire, Sanders & Dempsey; TRW Foundation; Treu-Mart Fund; U.S. Health Corporation; Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease; Wendy's International; Abigail and Leslie Wexner Philanthropic Fund; White Consolidated Industries; Wolfe Enterprises, Inc.; Leo Yassenoff Foundation; and many other generous individuals, companies, and organizations.

Helping Families Work

A 1995/1996 Factbook

Children's Defense Fund-Ohio
Borden

By Mark Real, Anne Harnish, Robin Harris, Don Rudawsky,
Chris Stoneburner, Mary Wachtel, Susan Zeller

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments

Helping Families Work: An Introduction	2
Ohio's 10 Best and 10 Worst Counties	9
Family Poverty	10
Child Support	14
Maternal and Child Health	18
Child Care	22
Education	25
Factsheets for the State of Ohio and its 88 Counties	30
Factsheet Notes and Definitions	208
Sources	211

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ISBN: 1-881985-08-3
Library of Congress Card Catalog Number: 94-68646

Editorial and production assistance by VMC Consulting Group, Inc.

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Acknowledgments

We appreciate the support of our partner, **Borden**, who shares the Children's Defense Funds' commitment to improving conditions for children. We are especially grateful to **Judy Barker**, Vice President, Social Responsibility, Borden, Inc., for the confidence she has in our work.

This factbook was produced by an exceptionally hardworking team of CDF staff. **Anne Harnish** helped manage the process and contributed ideas to every section. **Robin Harris** and **Susan Zeller** served as lead researchers. **Mary Wachtel** and **Chris Stoneburner** contributed sections on health care and child care respectively.

Reports do not write themselves and data do not appear magically. The authors thank **CDF's local, state, and national staff** for all their contributions to this report. **Don Rudawsky** and **Kerry Wiersma**, CDF's interns, deserve special mention for their excellent, professional work collecting and entering data, researching obscure facts, drafting sections, and for their technical support and computer design work.

Although data collection efforts were often frustrating and unfruitful, CDF is grateful to many people in state and local agencies. These public employees and local program staff are examples of concerned, professional, public servants--their help contributed greatly to our work.

Barbara Saunders/Office of Child Support Enforcement, Ohio Department of Human Services (ODHS)
Katharine Gharrity/Medicaid Policy, ODHS
Joel Raab/Office of Family Support and Jobs, ODHS
Mary Smith and staff/Statistical Analysis, Ohio Department of Health (ODH)
James Daubenmire, Deloris Brown, and Jim Brown/Education Management Information System, Ohio Department of Education (ODE)
Roger Trent/Assessment and Evaluation Division, ODE
Jackie Gleason/Division of Information Management Services, ODE
Barbara Coulter Edwards/Office of Medicaid, ODHS
Ralph Hedenskoog/Work and Training Programs, ODHS
Don Larrick/Strategic Research, Ohio Department of Development
Jean Wetzler/Internal Revenue Service, US Department of the Treasury
Dr. Tom Halpin, Joe Bronowski, and staff /Division of Preventive Medicine, ODH
Kathy Peppe and staff/Division of Maternal and Child Health, ODH
Directors and staff of the Ohio Child Care Resource and Referral Association
Directors and staff of Ohio Head Start grantees
Directors and staff of federal, county, and local depts. and clinics of health
Gloria Calcara and John Cunningham/Director's Office, ODHS
Jane Wiechel and staff/Division of Early Childhood Education, ODE
Isaac Palmer, Joan Van Hull and staff/Division of Child Care and Family Services, ODHS

The Kids Count project of the **Annie E. Casey Foundation** supports CDF-Ohio's research and publications work. **Doug Nelson, Bill O'Hare, Jennifer Baratz,** and **Betty King** provide assistance to CDF and other Kids Count projects in every state.

Don Van Meter and **Doug Engelhart** of **VMC Consulting, Inc.**, applied their talents to the tasks of editing drafts and providing advice on content, layout, and release strategy. Once again, their involvement has enriched our reporting.

William Tijerina, Melvin Grier, the Human Issues Collaborative, Skjold Photography, and **The Ohio Center of Science and Industry** were the sources of the report's photographs--it was a pleasure working with them all. **The administrators, staff, families, and children of: BMF Clinic, Downtown Playschool,** and **Walnut Hills Learning Center** generously allowed their photographs to be taken. The specific facts and information within this publication are in no way related to the individual children or families whose photographs are presented.

Mark Real
February, 1995

Helping Families Work

"The family, being the fundamental unit of society, provides a natural environment for the care and rearing of children. It is the first line of defense for children and is a major factor in their survival, health, education, social development, and protection."

United Nations Children's Fund

"...half of Ohio's poor families work, yet do not earn enough to support their children"

Ohio families are changing, not only in their composition, but also in the growing pressures they routinely face. A record high proportion of children have working parents. Most of these families are headed by married adults who are attempting to balance their responsibilities as providers and parents. Everyone seems to be struggling with finding enough time to be together.

Just as significant are the changes resulting from the growth in what were once considered "nontypical" families--those with one parent who usually works. At least half of Ohio children today will spend some of their childhood in a single-parent household. One-third of babies are born to unmarried parents. The number of divorces remains high. On any given day, nearly one in four Ohio children is a member of a single-parent family.

These changes are monumental. Their consequences have even greater implications for state lawmakers, schools, county health and human service agencies, business leaders, local government, and community leadership. All of Ohio's public and private institutions are being challenged today to help families work.

Helping Families Work: A 1995-1996 Factbook looks at the status of Ohio's families from a fresh perspective. By documenting the educational, economic, and health care profiles of Ohio parents and children, it is the first publication in the mid-1990s to measure the efforts and successes of state and local family programs.

"Helping families work" means helping them achieve and maintain economic independence. It means helping parents obtain a quality education for their children and helping them provide for their families' health and safety. ***Helping Families Work: A 1995-1996 Factbook*** presents 10,000 facts about Ohio's children--from prenatal through adolescence, encompassing such important considerations as infant mortality, childhood immunizations, and performance on high school proficiency tests --to measure how well Ohio helps families work.

Maybe the most important piece of information in ***Helping Families Work*** is that half of Ohio's poor families work, yet do not earn enough to support their children. In seeking economic independence for themselves, these families share broader public policy goals with government in the 1990s. Goal 1 is to help poor families keep their jobs. Goal 2 is to move more families from public assistance to employment and self-sufficiency.

Helping Families Work also documents changes in family structure and economics that affect Ohio's 2.8 million children. It reveals that while a majority of Ohio's young

people are growing up safe and healthy, an ever increasing number of children are not. Ohio youngsters are experiencing childhoods vastly different from those of most adult decision makers, including public officials, business and civic leaders, and even journalists who report these trends. Today's children are more likely to be born out-of-wedlock, to grow-up in single-parent homes, and to be poor. On the other hand, many also have a better chance to be healthy and to graduate from high school than previous generations.

As a nonpartisan voice for children who cannot vote, lobby, or speak for themselves, the Children's Defense Fund-Ohio is publishing ***Helping Families Work*** to illustrate the conditions facing young Ohioans, as well as to measure the success of local communities across Ohio in helping families work. It provides a county-by-county examination of key child- and family-oriented indicators and compares the performance of communities with others across Ohio.

This factbook asserts three essential points:

#1 New social and economic realities have placed tremendous demands on many Ohio families to maintain economic independence and provide for their children's education, health, and well-being;

#2 New demands on families require a new role for state and local government and private enterprise. New approaches are necessary to help low-income families remain at work and move extremely poor Ohioans from public assistance to employment; and

#3 Ohio's programs for families in the 1990s must be held accountable for results.

Ohio Families Are Changing

Changes among families and in family life, as documented by ***Helping Families Work***, are reflected in trends and data that include the following:

- Sixty-two percent of Ohio children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed.
- Half of poor Ohio children have a working adult in their family.
- More children than ever, 24 percent, are being raised in single-parent families.
- Thirty-three percent of Ohio babies are born to unmarried parents--an all-time high.
- Children are the poorest age group in Ohio, with the youngest the most likely to be poor.
- More children are ***extremely poor***. One in six Ohio children is in a family living on less than $7,600 a year.
- An all-time high number of children need child care while their parents work--nearly 500,000 youngsters under age six.
- More poor preschool children than ever before, 62 percent, are receiving an early childhood education.

The Limits of Government

Government alone cannot solve the problems of children and families. There are many family-related considerations that fall outside the jurisdiction of government intervention and oversight. Parental guidance, affection, personal responsibility, and instilling the value of community service are among the inherent obligations of all parents and others raising children.

These are also areas that CDF-Ohio cannot evaluate--that do not lend themselves to the same quantitative measurements as those relating to health, education, or economic well-being.

"No government policy can love a child and no policy can substitute for a family's care. [But] government can either support or undermine families as they cope with the moral, social, and economic stresses of caring for children.... The undeniable fact is that our children's future is shaped both by the values of their parents and the policies of our nation."

-- National Conference of Catholic Bishops, 1992 Pastoral Letter, "Children and Families"

Measuring the Success of State and Local Programs That Help Families Work

There are several other areas, however, where public responsibility and public policy are not only relevant, but highly important. Here, investments in well-managed and cost-efficient public programs can play a crucial role in assisting parents who genuinely need help in meeting responsibilities to their families.

This factbook combines and analyzes data from five public agencies in order to measure the effectiveness of state and county efforts to help families work. These indicators have shown improvement toward this goal during the past three years. Yet, the key indicators that matter most--child poverty and family economics, for instance--show the most need for continued progress and improvement. While progress has been made, Ohio still has a very long way to go. ***Helping Families Work*** documents the serious gaps in child care, paternity, and child support for poor working parents and their children. And, it dispels the myths that poor families do not work and that they are provided with an unlimited menu of services. It also shows that while more children and families are being served than in 1990, many programs are still unable to help more than a fraction of eligible families.

Helping Families Work: A 1995-1996 Factbook examines the progress the state of Ohio and each of its 88 counties has made on ten key benchmarks. Counties are compared with one another as well. In many instances, progress has been made, yet the report documents unmet need and shows where more positive action remains to be taken. Those indicators should also serve as a road map to guide local and state leaders on future public policy.

The summaries for each of the ten benchmarks below apply to conditions across Ohio.

1. ***Child support cases with collections.*** The percentage of cases with collections improved by only 13.3 percent since 1990, one of the weakest improvements among the ten benchmarks. While the amount of dollars collected has increased by 46 percent since 1990, only one in four eligible children received any support in 1993. Just one in nine children on public assistance gets support, in part because a majority of them lack a legal father or a court order for support. Twice as many young Ohioans could potentially receive child support, based on comparable rates from other states.

2. ***Unmarried fathers establishing paternity.*** Establishment of paternities has increased by 79 percent since 1990. However, Ohio still lags behind other comparable states. In 1992, Ohio established 47 paternities for every 100 births to unmarried parents. Neighboring Michigan, by comparison, had a rate of 71 per 100; Wisconsin, 85 per 100. Twelve Ohio counties have rates over 100 because they have been successful in establishing paternity for older children. Contrary to stereotype, the typical unmarried father is white, in his twenties, and a high school graduate.

3. ***Immunization clinic hours.*** Surveys show that more than half of all families coming to public health clinics are employed, but their insurance will not pay to vaccinate their children. Despite the fact that parents in these families work, only eight percent of public immunization clinic hours statewide extend to weekends or evenings.

4. ***Health insurance for children in poor working families.*** Until 1989, Medicaid excluded working poor families, giving low-income uninsured pregnant women an incentive to quit their jobs to become eligible for prenatal care under this program. In 1993, one in four Ohio children under age 11 served by the state's Medicaid program was a member of a working poor family. Evaluations show that working mothers enrolled in Healthy Start are delivering healthier babies than their poorer counterparts on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC).

5. ***Child care for working poor families.*** State child care aid programs serve only one in three eligible youngsters under age 12 whose very low-income families are employed. However, this program served 65 percent more families in 1993 than in 1990 because of increased federal and state investments.

6. ***ADC children in child care.*** Child care enables poor families to enroll in education and job training programs as well as to take jobs. While assistance here more than doubled between 1990 and 1993, only five percent of children under age 12 on ADC receive child care aid.

7. ***Head Start preschool enrollment.*** Enrollment among poor Ohio children has risen from 36 percent of eligible preschoolers in 1990 to 62 percent in 1994. However, most local Head Start programs are still part-day, part-year programs, forcing low-income working parents to make supplemental arrangements.

8. ***Proficiency test scores.*** The rate of ninth graders passing all four parts of Ohio's Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test on their first attempt rose from 40 percent in 1991 to 46 percent in 1993. Those who fail the test are disproportionately low-income and minority students. Twelve percent of Ohio's school districts enroll the majority of students who fail the proficiency test.

9. ***Math proficiency scores.*** Math is an essential component of the proficiency test because it is a key employment-related indicator. Overall ninth-grade passing rates for math have improved from 50 percent in 1991 to 56 percent in 1993. However, African American students are twice as likely to fail the math test as white students.

10. ***ADC parents at work or in training.*** Most ADC parents are not required to work or participate in job training because they have children under age three. Partly because of limited funds, only 25 percent of those required to participate in the JOBS program actually are enrolled.

Individual education, health, and human services agencies can make a positive impact on selected areas of family and child well-being. However, ***overall*** progress for children requires comprehensive and simultaneous action--including that taken by local health departments, school boards, departments of human services, child support enforcement agencies, and Head Start organizations.

"Helping families work means helping them achieve and maintain economic independence. It means helping parents obtain a quality education for their children and helping them provide for their families' health and safety."

Reshaping Programs for Working Families

In ***Wasting America's Future***, a new national study undertaken with award winning economist Robert Solow, the Children's Defense Fund documents that "about two out of three poor families with children work at least part-time or part-year." The report points out that one-third of US children will experience poverty for at least a year before age 16. Poverty often has lifelong impact on a child's ability to learn and succeed.

Understanding that half of Ohio's poor families are employed is vital to any new strategy that helps poor Ohio families work. For example, most public programs serving poor and low-income working families are closed on evenings and weekends. This is especially true for local child support agencies and public immunization clinics, which in most locations, lock their doors at 5:00 PM and have no weekend hours. Since half of Ohio's poor families work--contrary to common perception --these restrictive hours are obstacles to helping them remain employed. Low income workers generally lose wages--or sometimes even risk their jobs--when they have to miss work to take a child to a clinic or attend a school meeting. Likewise, teenage mothers struggling to complete high school often miss classes because their medical and nutrition appointments are scheduled during school hours.

The same obstacles hold true for working poor Ohioans trying to secure child support assistance. A Children's Defense Fund survey found that only 14 of Ohio's 88 county child support agencies extended office hours even slightly. Yet, 56 percent of families seeking child support are employed. The new realities of the 1990s require extended hours for child support agencies and public health clinics. Limiting these services to conventional working hours undermines job productivity and earnings, and is a disincentive to helping parents work.

If other public institutions such as libraries and post offices maintain weekend and evening hours, isn't it reasonable to ask child health, child support, and other programs that help families work to do likewise?

Incentives to Work, Not Penalties, Need to Guide Public Assistance

Removing disincentives to work and marriage in public assistance programs would be an enormous step forward in helping families work. Helping families on ADC work also means allowing them to keep more of their income up to a threshold that bridges poverty and welfare with employment and self-sufficiency. But even more basic than this approach is one that prevents welfare dependency in the first place--one that emphasizes job training, child care, child support, and health care insurance for families on the brink of becoming welfare recipients. Thousands of Ohio families with children live on that brink today.

If a parent begins to earn money to leave public assistance, benefits are cut deeply, even if the job is part-time and the pay is well below the poverty level. Married parents who want to leave welfare and begin working more than 100 hours a month cannot qualify for ADC any longer even if they earn part-time wages and those earnings leave them poorer than their ADC grant. Parents who lose part-time jobs often are ineligible for unemployment compensation because eligibility rules for these benefits have been significantly narrowed. Currently, human service agency staff spend more time verifying eligibility information than helping families work.

What Ohio is Doing to Help Families Work

One only has to look as far as the nearest reduced-price school lunch program for modest-wage families, to understand America's public tradition of supporting working families. New family policies are needed in the 1990s that build on this program's success. Working parents do not need government to raise their children. Nevertheless, state and local government programs can help families work by making key family services available, such as child care and child support, so more adults can fulfill their dual responsibilities as parents and employees. In addition to improvements in state policy, local authorities across Ohio have taken a number of important steps in this direction. Some of these include:

- The **Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)** Supplemental Food Program, a nutrition program for low-income mothers and children, has expanded hours to evenings and weekends at one-fourth of its 256 clinics.

- **More immunization clinics** are offering evening hours, although the vast majority of these public health facilities restrict operations to the conventional business day. Thirteen counties have begun Saturday clinics. **Allen County** immunizes children any evening of the week at parents' requests.

- On a pilot basis, **Summit County** child support offices are open on Saturdays.

- **Athens County** sends all new unmarried mothers a letter advising that their child support agency can help locate fathers and collect child support.

- In several counties, child health, nutrition, and immunization services are now jointly located and administered so that parents do not have to go to several locations.

These efforts by state and local governments mirror positive steps that have been taken on the national level to help families work and help parents on public assistance find jobs and become economically self-sufficient.

The federal **Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)** is a good example of how public policy helps poor families work. EITC allows working families with modest incomes to keep more of their earnings throughout the year or receive a refund at tax time. In Ohio, over 465,000 working families claimed more than $400 million in 1993. That number is expected to rise in coming years as eligibility expands. The impact of the EITC is to reimburse parents for social security and income taxes withheld from their paychecks. Ohio families claiming the credit received an average of $860--or the equivalent of two months rent and utility payments.

Since 1988, the **Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC)** program has improved its efforts to move parents into jobs and away from public assistance. The ADC JOBS program provides training based on the needs of its participants. Enrollees first undergo an assessment of their education and skills. Second, the need for basic education, secondary education, transportation, special training, or job assistance is determined. Finally, the program also offers child care to participants who need it to attend class or look for employment. Ohio ranks ninth nationally in its ADC JOBS participation rate. However, only 25 percent of those ADC parents required to participate are served due in part to limited funds.

More Accountability is Needed

Good intentions and traditional approaches no longer are enough when it comes to investing tax dollars and other public resources in human service and health programs to help children and families.

More accountability is needed in programs and spending that until now have seemed unaccountable. Unverified data, computer systems that do not allow for valid comparisons of programs, the near lack of interagency data sharing or analysis are typical examples of habitual roadblocks that stymie answers to the most elementary questions, such as "What are the results of this program?", or "Are we getting our money's worth?"

The establishment of the Eight National Education Goals and Ohio's Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test represents a broader movement toward measuring the results of public programs. Such accountability also should be used to measure the results of human services, health, and child support programs that are supported by public dollars. Accountability standards need to address the following considerations:

- All programs for children and parents should be measured against the standard of whether they help families work.

- Programs should be audited routinely to ensure that they do not penalize parents who work nor force parents to jeopardize their jobs when, for example, they seek child care assistance or prenatal care.

- Multi-year trend data need to be made available on a regular basis for legislators, policy makers, and the public so that informed decisions can be made about the effectiveness and efficiency of programs designed to serve children and to help families work.

It is also crucial that accountability be measured by the effectiveness of programs in targeting core issues related to helping families work. Thousands of Ohio children are poor, for instance, but their families are not on public assistance. This requires that Ohio go beyond strategies that simply improve welfare. Ohio's goals should be to help poor families keep their jobs and to move more families from public assistance to self-sufficiency. As this Factbook documents, some counties are successful in meeting these goals and responding to the needs of low-income families. Unfortunately, others lag far behind other comparable communities.

CDF-Ohio recommends that the Governor's office and appropriate legislative committees immediately begin oversight of the state's health, human service, and education agencies with these accountability standards in mind. The challenge is great, as evidenced by the difficulty that CDF-Ohio encountered when requesting basic information for ***Helping Families Work***. Consider:

1) The Ohio Department of Human Services could not readily tell us how many children are served in the state's $150 million child care assistance program.

2) District-level graduation and dropout rate data do not provide meaningful information. For example: some school districts report graduating more than 100 percent of their seniors; and seventh and eighth graders are included in district dropout rates. Holding schools accountable for these results is impossible.

3) The Ohio Bureau of Employment Services could not provide county-level information about how many people receiving unemployment compensation have children; or what the average wages are for part-time and full-time work.

Despite these deficiencies, it is clear that the performance of several of Ohio's existing programs will hold up under improved scrutiny. That is because targeted investments in children and families are cost-effective. For instance, an analysis documents that every child support dollar collected for mothers leaving ADC reduces public benefit costs by an equal amount. Another study shows that mothers receiving child support are less likely to return to public assistance. Ohio's GRADS teen parent program has proven quietly effective in improving school attendance and graduation rates among teen parents. During the 1992-1993 school year, more than 85 percent of GRADS students returned to school or graduated. The repeat birth rate that year for GRADS students was 11 percent, compared to 25 percent for all teen parents statewide.

Ohio often is described as a state typical of the rest of America--one which reflects national trends on a broad range of public and private concerns. The fact is, Ohio in the last several years has begun to establish a track record that exceeds much of the country when it comes to its responsiveness to the needs of children. A growing commitment by the Governor and legislature in targeting investments in cost-effective programs for children--such as Head Start, child care, child support, teen parent programs, and immunizations--is encouraging. Yet, while progress has been made, it pales in comparison to what remains to be accomplished. Ohio already has begun to help families work, but the work of fulfilling that objective has just started.

Helping Families Work...
Ohio's 10 Best and 10 Worst Counties

Helping Families Work documents the educational, economic, and health care profiles of Ohio's parents and children in each of the state's 88 counties. Those ten benchmark rankings have been compiled into an overall rank that measures each county's total performance toward the goal of helping families work. On this 1 to 88 scale, 1 equals Best Performance and 88 equals Worst Performance.

Performances by counties vary widely on each benchmark--indicating that committed local leadership and ongoing state oversight is important. Local policymakers can take action for improvement on each benchmark.

The 10 Best Counties

1-Knox	5-Coshocton	9-Defiance
1-Warren	6-Ashland	10-Mercer
3-Wyandot	7-Union	
4-Delaware	8-Medina	

Slightly more than 5.5 percent of Ohio's children live in the 10 best counties. While these counties are located throughout Ohio, none are urban counties.

Strengths: Each of these top ten counties performed better than the state average in the three benchmark areas of--percent of children receiving child support; percent of children receiving Medicaid from working poor families participating in the Healthy Start program; and the math portion of Ohio's Ninth Grade Proficiency Test. Four of these counties--Coshocton, Knox, Mercer, and Wyandot--are serving the highest percentage of Head Start preschool children.

Needs Improvement: Five counties had weak performance in the rate of eligible children from working poor families receiving child care aid. Ashland, Wyandot, and Mercer's rates were less than half that of the state average. Four counties were below average in their rate of establishing paternity.

The 10 Worst Counties

78-Butler	81-Stark	84-Franklin	87-Pike
78-Sandusky	82-Jefferson	85-Lucas	88-Cuyahoga
80-Logan	83-Summit	86-Clark	

Nearly 39 percent of Ohio's children live in these 11 counties, at least one of which can be found in every part of the state except southeast Ohio. Five are among Ohio's eight major urban counties.

Strengths: Five counties equalled or exceeded state average rates for the percent of children receiving child support and the percent of children receiving Medicaid from working poor families participating in the Healthy Start program.

Needs Improvement: Nine counties fared worse than the state average for the rates of child care aid provided for children of working poor and ADC families. Nine counties also performed worse than the state average for math proficiency test scores. Seven counties had a below average rate of establishing paternity.

Please see individual county factsheets for more detail on the 10 Best and 10 Worst counties.

Family Poverty

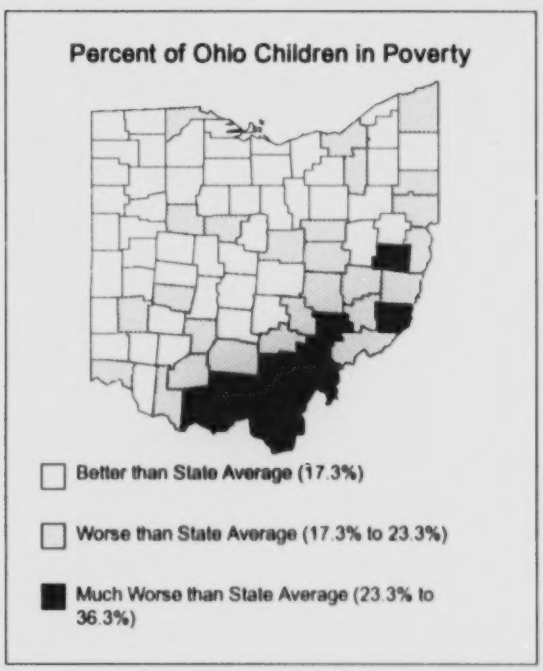
It has become extremely difficult for poor parents to earn their way out of poverty by working at low-wage jobs unless they receive some mix of child support, child care assistance, and health insurance. Efforts to reform welfare need to be matched with efforts to prevent families from having to turn to public assistance in the first place. As this report documents, county performance varies widely, so new policy initiatives need to be coupled with improved accountability.

During the 1960s and 1970s, a parent working full-time at minimum wage earned enough to keep a family of three out of poverty. Today, that parent does not earn enough to keep a family of two out of poverty. Working poor families, many of whom have no health care benefits, genuinely struggle to earn a living and stay self-sufficient. For extremely poor families who receive public assistance but who want work, welfare rules undermine their transition to work.

Ohio's child poverty rate increased nearly 35 percent from 1979 to 1989. One in six children is poor, and one in five Ohio under age five is poor. In 38 counties over 17 percent of children live in poverty.

Children living in families headed by single parents are five times more likely to be poor than children living in homes where parents are married. The number of Ohio families headed by single parents increased by 24 percent from 1980 to 1990. This increase continues, driven by the escalating number of births to unmarried parents and a high number of children affected by divorce.

Just as important, child poverty's enormous growth focuses attention on two groups of poor families. They are:


Percent of Ohio Children in Poverty
Better than State Average (17.3%)
Worse than State Average (17.3% to 23.3%)
Much Worse than State Average (23.3% to 36.3%)

- the **working poor** who find that their wages will only support their family if they also receive some combination of health insurance, earned income tax credit, child support, and child care aid, and
- the **extremely poor** who are on public assistance and receiving food stamps, and who live on $7,600 a year.

Working Poor Families Invisible

Half of Ohio's poor families work. They are largely invisible because they just manage to get by--often without health insurance and often without adequate food or housing. Any economic setback can cause them to seek public assistance.

Ohio's economy has changed. The state's share of service sector jobs has grown. These jobs tend to be low wage and employ more part-time workers. This reality challenges the often heard pronouncement that, "The want ads are full of jobs." Parents who take those jobs often earn minimum wage or low salaries without benefits. In addition, for almost the entire decade of the eighties the minimum wage was frozen by Congress, depressing earnings of the lowest- wage workers.

In 1993, the poverty level for a family of three was $11,980. A single parent with two children who works at the minimum wage earns $9,048 per year, nearly $3,000 below the poverty level. Even when earning $6 an hour--an amount greater than the minimum wage but typical of low-skill employment--parents have a difficult time supporting their children on wages alone.

The chart below illustrates the challenges facing low-income working families trying to stay employed and stay off of public assistance.

Raising Two Children on $6 Dollars an Hour

INCOME	
Monthly Gross Income ($12,480 annually)	$1,040
Food Stamps	$ 147
Monthly Resources	$1,187
EXPENSES	
Rent/Utilities	$ 393
Food	$ 317
Child Care ($37/week schoolage, and $67/week preschool child)	$ 452
Transportation (monthly bus pass)	$ 32
Necessities (over-the counter medicine, shoes, cleaning supplies,personal toiletries, laundry)	$ 100
Monthly Expenditures	$1,294
Shortfall [$1,294 - $1,187]	$ 107

Helping Working Families: Child Care, Child Support, Health Care, and EITC

A family with two children living on $6 an hour may not have a car, eats a subsistence diet, and does not buy clothes or toys for their children. They have no savings to meet emergency needs. Now, supplement this family's income with child support ($310 a month), or with assistance for child care expenses ($427 per month), or health coverage for their children through the Medicaid Healthy Start program. Very quickly, a working parent in this position will have the means to remain self-sufficient and avoid welfare.

Ohio's child care, health care, and child support programs are the most effective and readily available methods to prevent working poor families from having to seek Aid to Dependent Children (ADC). These are practical opportunities that help families work. Yet, only one in three children of working low-income families is able to obtain any child care assistance or receive a child support payment. And while more young children under age 11 are covered by Medicaid, all poor children will not have coverage until the year 2001.

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) program is a good example of how public policy can help families work. EITC credits help working poor-to moderate-income level families, by allowing them to keep more of their paychecks throughout the year, or by getting a refund at tax time. In the above example, the family is able to keep most of their

Ohio Families Receiving Earned Income Credit

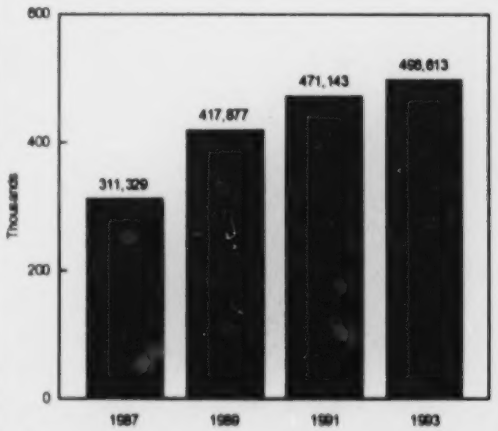


Chart reads: Between 1987 and 1993, the number of families receiving the Earned Income Tax Credit increased by 60 percent, from 311,329 to 496,613 families.

Source: Internal Revenue Service

earnings because of this credit. In Ohio, over 465,000 working families claimed over $400 million in 1993 and that number is expected to rise in the future. EITC has recently been expanded to refund more money to working poor families and to include more families earning higher wages. A parent working full-time and full-year at a minimum wage job and receiving EITC would still be $1,331, or over 11 percent, below the poverty level for 1993. Seven states have state credits that complement the federal credit.

Aid to Dependent Children: Removing Barriers to Work

The Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program is the principal cash assistance program for extremely poor families. The program serves single-parent families as well as two-parent families who have exhausted their unemployment benefits or who do not have enough hours of work nor sufficient earnings to qualify for unemployment compensation. The maximum benefit level is $341 per month. Since the maximum is reduced by any outside income, many families receive less than the maximum amount.

A Profile of Ohio ADC Families

- 461,000 are children
- 12 percent are two-parent households
- The average family has one or two children--the same as other Ohio families
- The majority of families are white

The economy has a major impact on the number of families who turn to public assistance. As one might expect, more families enter the program when the economy is in a recession. And, both two-parent and single-parent families leave the program when the economy improves, although two-parent families leave more rapidly. After the recession ended, the number of recipients dropped from a high of approximately 744,000 in 1992 to 681,000 in 1994.

National data show that divorce is the leading cause of entry into public assistance programs. Forty-two percent of families going on to public assistance for the first time cite divorce as the cause. According to national studies, half of ADC families entering the program for the first time will stay less than four years. However, 30 percent of these families, especially unmarried mothers, will stay on ADC eight years or more. Under the current system, these mothers seldom receive intensive job training or assistance in establishing paternity. Many ADC parents lack high school diplomas and job experience.

Unlike the positive impact that child care and child support have on helping families work, Ohio's Aid to Dependent Children program too often works at cross purposes with this goal. Disincentives to work exist in key elements of the program. In the1980s the federal government narrowed public assistance eligibility so that four months after an ADC parent begins working their benefits are decreased so rapidly that the family is unable to improve its standard of living. Over time, as downward adjustments are made, most ADC working parents lose their eligibility--even though their income may still be way below the poverty level. With the exception of modest allowances for work and child care expenses, families are often no better off after working. Couples who want to leave welfare and begin working more than 100 hours a month cannot qualify for ADC any longer even if they earn part-time wages and those earnings leave them poorer than their ADC grant. Partially as a result of these penalties, only about 7.5 percent of Ohio's ADC parents hold jobs.

A demonstration project in seven New York counties showed that allowing ADC families to keep the money they earn until they reach the poverty level encouraged ADC parents to work. Public assistance mothers who participated earned 25 per-

cent more income and worked 25 percent more hours than nonparticipating mothers. Removing disincentives to work in public assistance programs would be an important step toward helping families work. Finally, so would expanding access and bolstering the job placement record of Ohio's JOBS program, the federal and state program which provides education and job training and placement for ADC parents. As this report shows, some counties aggressively pursue child support and job training. Others do virtually nothing.

ADC and the JOBS Program

Ohio ranks ninth nationally in its ADC JOBS participation rate. But, only one out of four of those parents required to participate actually does; over half cannot participate because placements are not available. Approximately 148,000 ADC parents monthly are required to enroll in the state's JOBS program. ADC recipients sign contracts outlining their obligation to participate in JOBS. They in turn receive assurances that child care and transportation will be provided if needed.

Forty thousand parents participate monthly in the JOBS program. The JOBS program does not require all ADC recipients to participate. For example, mothers with young children under age three are exempt. Another 37,000 parents a month receive financial sanctions for failing to participate. Nine thousand cannot obtain child care or transportation. Nearly 77,000 are waiting to get into the program. Even though the program does not require all public assistance parents to participate, half of JOBS participants do so voluntarily, clearly indicating their willingness to work.

Of those participating in the JOBS program, 63 percent are in education and training programs, and seven percent are actively looking for a job. Seventeen percent of participants are in public sector jobs, and less than one percent are in subsidized employment or in on-the-job training programs. The Ohio Department of Human Services estimates are that 2,500 parents per month enter employment through JOBS. Once an extremely poor parent gets a job, she is helped to meet subsistence needs through child care and health care during her first year of work. This transitional child care and health care are key supports to parents reentering the job market. On average, it is also less expensive to provide child care and health care than public assistance and its related benefits.

Four of Ohio's five best counties in placing ADC parents in jobs, education or training are Appalachian counties. Only one county, Lucas, is a metropolitan county. There is a tremendous range in the performance of counties. Greene County enrolls only three percent of eligible ADC parents, compared to Lawrence County, which enrolls 51 percent.

ADC JOBS Participation Best & Worst Performances

Best	Worst
Lawrence	Greene
Holmes	Seneca
Jackson	Lorain
Lucas	Franklin
Guernsey	Hardin

The Consequences of Poverty for Children

Poverty takes its toll on children--even when their parents are working. Poor children are more likely to have mothers who get late prenatal care and are more likely to be born too small. Medical studies show that poor children are three times more likely to have stunted growth, often as a result of inadequate diets. Low-income youngsters experience more sickness from infection and are more likely to drown, suffocate, or be injured in a fire. Poor children are also about twice as likely to have physical or mental disabilities. Childhood death rates for poor youngsters are three times as high as those for other children, often the result of unsafe living conditions. Poor children are seven times more likely to be abused or neglected. Poor health and poor school performance are barriers that poor children face to becoming working adults with families of their own.

Child Support

Although slowly improving, Ohio's child support enforcement system is fundamentally weak. This is particularly unfortunate, given the enormous impact that child support has on the lives of so many Ohio children today and its potential for helping families work.

When sufficient and collected on schedule, child support can make a tremendous difference in the ability of Ohio families to avoid depending on public assistance. For example, a parent working full-time at minimum wage will earn just $9,048 annually. The average child support payment for that same parent provides an additional $3,717 in income per year. Consequently, a combination of minimum wages and regular child support payments can lift families with one or two children above the poverty level. On the other hand, children in homes where absent parents do not pay support may do without adequate housing, clothing, and regular health checkups and working parents may get discouraged about their ability to provide for their children.

The child support enforcement system in Ohio is second only to public education in the number of children whose lives it affects. Because of divorces and out-of-wedlock births more than a million Ohio children need child support while growing up. In the last decade, child support cases have more than doubled. Ninety-two percent of this increase has been from working families who are not on public assistance. Because Congress recognizes the importance of child support in helping families work, any divorced or unmarried parent may seek help from their local child support agency.

Investments in the child support system are cost effective. Every $1 spent on child support enforcement in Ohio yields $5.35 in collections. This compares to a national average of only $3.99.

Despite the undeniable proof that child support from absent parents improves living standards, keeps families out of poverty, and relieves pressure on public assistance programs, vast numbers of children receive no such support. Those children who eventually obtain that support often wait months--or even years--to get it.

Families Needing Support Are Changing

Nearly 100,000 Ohio children become eligible for child support each year. More children qualify for child support today because they are born to unmarried parents rather than due to the breakup of marriages. In 1980, a majority of children eligible for child support, nearly 60,000, were eligible because their parents divorced. By 1993, the majority of children needing child support, more than 52,000, were eligible because their parents were unmarried.

No less significant than the demographics of child support in Ohio today is the broader reality about family life and the makeup of households in the 1990s. Divorce and births to unmarried parents have drastically increased the number of children living in single-parent homes. In 1980, there were 260,000 single-parent households statewide compared to more than 340,000 single-parent households in 1990. Eighty-four percent of

single-parent families in 1990 were female-headed. Children under five in female-headed households are seven times more likely to live in poverty than children in married-couple families.

The rise in births to unmarried parents changes the composition of child support cases. Paternity is not necessary for children whose parents divorce, however, it is necessary for children whose parents have never married. For the 33 percent of children born to unmarried parents, paternity must be established before child support can be ordered or collected.

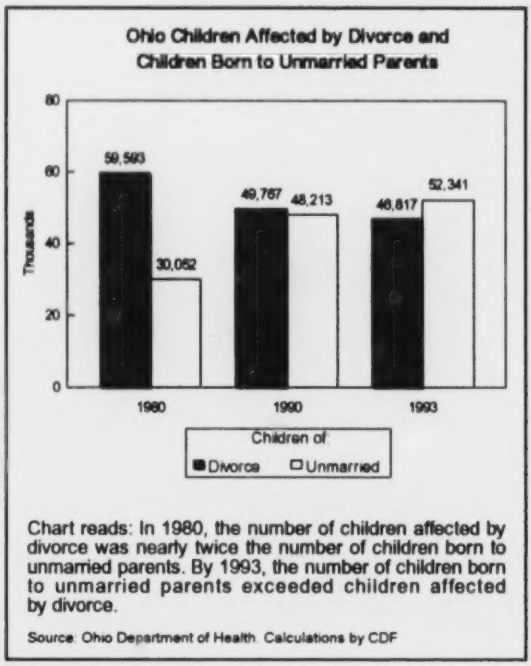


Chart reads: In 1980, the number of children affected by divorce was nearly twice the number of children born to unmarried parents. By 1993, the number of children born to unmarried parents exceeded children affected by divorce.

Source: Ohio Department of Health. Calculations by CDF

Establishing Paternity: Ohio Progresses But Lags Behind Other States

Failure to establish paternity, to legally identify a child's biological father, is a major reason families do not receive child support. While Ohio's efforts are improving, the state has a long way to go. The number of paternities established has increased by nearly 79 percent since 1990 primarily because Ohio laws have been simplified. However, other similar states do a better job of establishing paternity. In 1992, Ohio established 46 paternities for every 100 births to unmarried parents. The same year, comparable numbers for Wisconsin and Michigan were 85 and 71 respectively. Although Ohio's rate increased to 59 in 1993, Ohio still lags behind these comparable states.

The importance of establishing paternity cannot be overstated and goes beyond child support. Establishing paternity gives a child the right to claim Social Security Survivor's and Worker's Compensation benefits, insurance proceeds, and an inheritance from the father. Medical interests are also served when parents are identified, since medical histories can be made available at critical times. A child can be added to the father's health insurance policy. Paternity also gives fathers legal rights to visit their children and to access their children's school records.

A Long Way to Go

Obtaining child support is a two-part challenge that involves ordering child support and collecting payments. Ohio has a long way to go in fulfilling both of these tasks. For example:

- Only 56 percent of child support cases have a support order, the legal obligation requiring a parent to pay.
- Absent parents are located in only 13 percent of Ohio's child support cases, compared to other states such as Iowa who has a rate of 74. Thirty-eight states have better rates than Ohio.
- Child support is collected for fewer than one in four children whose parents seek help from child support agencies.

The percentage of cases with collections has increased by only 13.3 percent from 1990 to 1993. At this rate of progress it will take 18 years to collect support for just half of children who need it. The nearly 24 percent of child support cases that receive collections include children who receive partial payments or have waited months or years to receive any money. The average child support payment is just $71.48 per week, which may have to support more than one child.

There are many explanations for Ohio's poor record. Ohio's local child support enforcement agencies are strained by the increasing number of children needing

paternity and child support. At any one time, these agencies handle more than 860,000 cases involving over a million children. In larger counties, it is not unusual for a single investigator to handle over 1,000 cases.

Efforts are underway to improve child support enforcement across the state. Child support collections in Ohio have increased by more than 46 percent since 1990. More than $756.8 million was collected in 1993--up from $517.2 million three years earlier. These improvements can be attributed to actions taken by state government in the last few years. Laws have been enacted requiring local child support enforcement agencies to withhold child support from nonresidential parents' wages. In 1993, nearly $7 of every $10 collected was through wage withholding. The legislature also has stepped up oversight and has invested more funds into the system. And, child support enforcement agencies now receive funds based on their performance. As a consequence, local enforcement has improved.

Despite all of this progress, Ohio has a long way to go even to be judged adequate in its child support enforcement performance. Twenty-two other states have better collection rates than Ohio.

The Best and Worst Counties

Children Receiving Child Support
Best & Worst Performances

Best	Worst
Monroe	Cuyahoga
Van Wert	Summit
Morgan	Richland
Wyandot	Hamilton
Medina	Jefferson

The counties with the best performance for children receiving child support collected support for more than half of the children eligible in their counties. Monroe County ranked the highest by collecting payments for three out four children needing support. The counties with the worst performance collected support for only one of six children needing support. The worst performing counties included three urban counties, Hamilton, Summit, and Cuyahoga where 25 percent of Ohio children live.

The highest ranking counties in the paternity indicator established more paternities than births to unmarried parents, because they have been successful in establishing paternity for older children. The counties with the worst performance established fewer than 30 paternities for every 100 births to unmarried parents. Lake County had the lowest rate with only 13 paternities per 100 births to unmarried parents.

Child Support Lacking for Ohio's Extremely Poor Youngsters

Those who need child support the most, children with single, poor mothers are least likely to receive it. A recent national study shows that 42 percent of new entrants to the ADC program cite divorce as primary cause for seeking public assistance. The poorest families also are least likely to have child support orders and to receive any payments, even though nonresidential parents often can contribute to their child's upbringing. One study shows that low-income fathers nearly double their predivorce income in seven years, proving a growing potential to support their children.

Certainly, the fact that poorer families receive less child support is a national phenomenon which is not confined to Ohio. Still, our state's record in this area is particularly deficient. For instance:

- Only 40 percent of the ADC families have a child support order, compared to 70 percent for families not receiving ADC.
- The average child support collection for ADC families is only $49.79 per week compared to $77.37 per week for working families.
- Support payments are collected for only 11.4 percent of the ADC families compared to nearly one-third of other families.

These are critical measures, given that almost 44 percent of cases in Ohio's child support system involve families who receive public assistance. Although they are required to pursue child support for their children, the vast majority of Ohio ADC parents receive no payments. Because ADC families must assign their support rights to the state to offset the cost of their assistance, ADC families only receive $50 **per month** even when more is collected.

Progress in collecting child support for families on ADC would have significant impact on their well-being and reduce public costs. Not only are poor parents better able to sustain their families if they receive child support, once they leave public assistance, they are less likely to return to welfare. When two parents support their children with their own earnings, public expenses are reduced. Every child support dollar collected for mothers leaving ADC reduces public benefit costs by the same amount.

"Every child support dollar collected for mothers leaving ADC reduces public benefit costs by the same amount."

Maternal and Child Health

Helping families work also means helping them provide for their children's health and well-being. Parents' ability to remain employed often is tied to their success in obtaining health care insurance, locating health clinic services during non-working hours, and affording preventive care.

Over the last 25 years, Ohio's maternal and child health care record has been mixed. More children from working poor families have health insurance coverage today than in 1990. However, progress in combatting infant mortality and late prenatal care has slowed, and the rate of babies born at low birthweight actually has worsened during the last decade.

Progress is Uneven; Racial Disparities Continue

The majority of Ohio's mothers and young children are receiving better health care than a generation ago. Yet, too many of the 159,000 babies born into Ohio families in 1993 remained at high risk of illness and death because they and their mothers did not receive timely health care. This is especially true for African American babies, who are twice as likely as white babies to have mothers who received late or no prenatal care, to be born at low birthweight, and to die by their first birthday.

Ohio Late/No Prenatal Care: 1970 - 1993

Care beginning after the first three months of pregnancy or no care

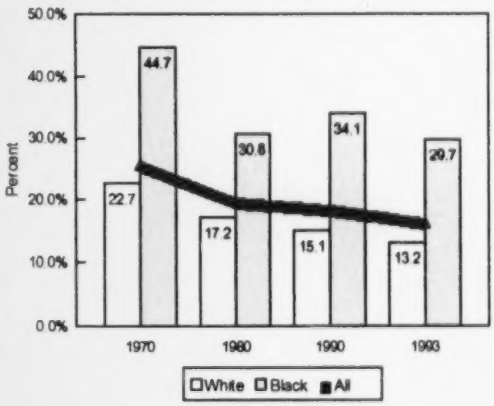


Chart Reads: Progress slowed in the 1980s and has regained some momentum since 1990. The disparity between black and white mothers worsened. In 1993, more than twice as many black mothers received late/no prenatal care than white mothers.

Source: Ohio Department of Health. Calculations by CDF

All three major maternal and child health indicators--prenatal care, low birthweight births, and infant mortality--showed improvements during the 1970s. Yet since 1980, that progress has slowed for infant mortality and late prenatal care. In the case of low birthweight babies, the rate since 1980 has worsened to the point of eroding the gains that had been previously achieved. These indicators are important barometers of children's health and their chances to grow up healthy and strong.

Late or No Prenatal Care

The rate of mothers who received either late or no prenatal care improved by 30 percent in the 1970s. Improvement continued in the 1980s, but at the much lower rate of six percent. Improvement since 1990 has exceeded the previous decade. In 1993, however, more than 25,000 Ohio mothers received prenatal care starting after the first trimester of pregnancy, or no prenatal care at all. In 1992, 11 states ranked better than Ohio on early prenatal care for mothers. Early and continual prenatal care is an important factor in assuring healthy birth outcomes.

Low Birthweight Births

After substantial improvements for low birthweight births--under 5.5 pounds--in the 1970s, this rate has steadily worsened. In 1993, almost 12,000 Ohio babies were born at low birthweight. In 1992, 33 states had better low birthweight rates than Ohio.

Babies born at low birthweight are at risk of dying prematurely or suffering from physical and learning disabilities.

Infant Mortality

Ohio's infant mortality rate improved 31 percent during the 1970s, slowing to 23 percent improvement in the 1980s. Despite this progress, 1,444 Ohio infants died in 1993 before their first birthday. As of 1991, 33 states had better infant mortality rates than Ohio.

How Ohio is Helping Families Work: Health Insurance Coverage Improving Largely Due to Medicaid Expansion

While important barriers remain for working families trying to stay healthy, more Ohio children are covered by health insurance today, than in 1990. This is due in large part to an expansion of Medicaid through a program called Healthy Start, which covers working poor families. Compared to the 1990 total of 399,000 children without health insurance, the 1993 figure has dropped 30 percent to an estimated 280,000 children. If it were not for Medicaid and Healthy Start, nearly 950,000 Ohio children under age 20 would have no health insurance.

Healthy Start's effectiveness is based on its expansion of Medicaid health care coverage to many working poor, uninsured, or underinsured pregnant women and children who were not previously eligible. For example, children under age six living in a family of three with annual incomes up to $16,390 are now covered, as well as children ages 6 to 11 in three member families with annual incomes up to $12,320. This expansion provides relief for poor working families, considering that the average cost for family health insurance coverage is $420 per month. This dollar amount represents 56 percent of the gross monthly income of a parent working 40 hours per week at minimum wage. Benefits for children in the program include preventive health care services and early intervention to discover and treat health problems. Pregnant women receive comprehensive prenatal care--a key for healthy birth outcomes. Evaluations show that for Ohio's Medicaid participants, each prenatal visit reduces the risk of low birthweight by approximately two percent and each trimester of care reduces this risk by over 15 percent.

In 1993, more than 37 percent of all Ohio youngsters, infants to ten-year-olds, were on Medicaid. Children and adolescents represent approximately 57 percent of the total Medicaid caseload but consume only about 23 percent of the Medicaid expenditures. More than half of Ohio's infants received health care services paid for by Medicaid in 1993. Despite these figures, Ohio has more restrictive Medicaid eligibility guidelines for infants than the neighboring states of Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. In Ohio, an infant in a family of three is Medicaid eligible if the wage earner makes less than $7.90 per hour. In Indiana and West Virginia, the qualifying wage level is $8.90 per hour and in Kentucky, Michigan, and Pennsylvania the level is $10.90 per hour.

Again, as in other areas where progress has been made on behalf of children, serious gaps still exist in helping mothers and children obtain health care. The fact remains that thousands of Ohio children--an estimated 280,000, or nine percent of all children statewide--still are not covered by health insurance. Their families often delay visiting the doctor for illness or preventive care because they cannot afford coverage, or because they would have to miss work to visit a health care provider.

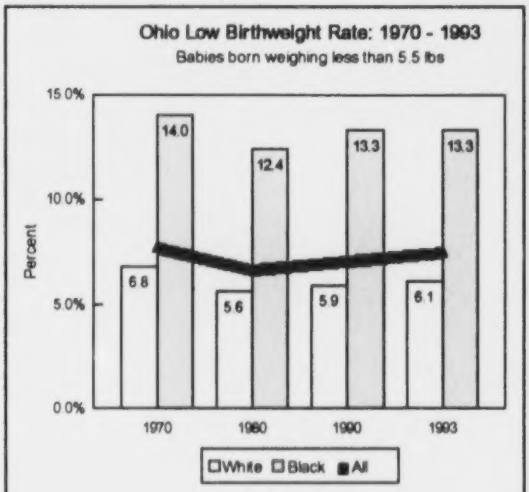


Chart Reads: Progress gained in the 1970s has been reversed due to worsening rates in the 1980s and 1990s Over this time period, the black low birthweight rate has remained more than twice that of the white low birthweight rate.

Source: Ohio Department of Health. Calculations by CDF

Chart Reads: Ohio's infant mortality rate continues to improve, yet the disparity between black and white infants worsened. In 1993, the black infant mortality rate was more than twice that of the white rate.

Source: Ohio Department of Health. Calculations by CDF

The Best and Worst Counties

The five counties with the highest percentage of children on Medicaid under age 11 from working poor families are Wyandot, Van Wert, Holmes, Williams, and Darke. Less than two percent of Ohio children lives in these counties. The county with the highest percentage is Wyandot with 62 percent of children on Medicaid under age 11 in Healthy start.

The counties with the lowest percentage of children on Medicaid from working poor families are all urban counties where over 35 percent of Ohio children live. Fewer than one in four children on Medicaid is from a working poor family. Cuyahoga County ranks the lowest with just 14 percent.

Medicaid for the Working Poor
Best & Worst Performances

Best	Worst
Wyandot	Cuyahoga
Van Wert	Lucas
Holmes	Franklin
Williams	Hamilton
Darke	Mahoning

Immunization Rates Still Low

Immunization rates for Ohio children ages two and younger remain dangerously low. In 1991, only 51 percent of very young children received their shots on time. Why is early childhood immunization so important? Immunizing against childhood infectious diseases is the single most effective and cost-efficient intervention method available in reducing death and illness. Since too many young children are not fully immunized, health officials fear outbreaks of preventable early childhood diseases such as **hepatitis B**, which can lead to severe illness, liver damage, and death; and **pertussis** (whooping cough), which can cause pneumonia, seizures, brain damage and death. The more children who are immunized, the less likely an outbreak will occur.

Early childhood immunization is good public policy. Delays in preventive and ongoing health care services cost public programs more money later on. National studies show that every $1 spent on immunizations saves up to $14 in health care costs.

The four factors that help explain Ohio's low immunization rates for children are increased cost for shots, limited access to affordable immunizations, the lack of a statewide parent reminder system, and missed opportunities by health care providers.

Increased Cost. From 1977 to 1994, the cost of a full series of vaccines increased from $11 to $269. This amount excludes the physician's fee to administer the shots, which at a national average of $15 per shot for 15 shots, puts the total at nearly $500. The total cost is nearly three weeks' pay of a parent working full-time at minimum wage. Nearly one-third of Ohio's working parents have insurance that does not cover immunizations. For them, paying out of their own pockets to receive vaccinations at a private doctor's office may not be possible.

Limited Access. Many parents must miss work to have their children immunized because the majority of public immunization clinics are open only a few hours each week and usually only during conventional working hours (from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM). To make parental planning even more difficult, many clinic schedules vary from day-to-day, week-to-week, and month-to-month.

Since 1992, the Ohio Department of Health has funded expansion of public immunization clinic hours in 56 counties. However, 35 Ohio counties still lack early morning, late evening, or weekend immunization clinic hours. In Ohio's eight major metropolitan counties, where more than 40 percent of Ohio's children live, an estimated eight percent of all public immunization clinic hours are outside standard working hours.

Today, more than half of all immunized Ohio children receive their shots at no cost through public programs; 54 percent of these children come from working families whose insurance does not cover immunizations.

Lack of a Statewide Parent Reminder System. In contrast to the state's system for auto license renewals, Ohio lacks a method for systematically reminding parents when immunizations are due. Fifteen percent of infants begin their vaccinations late. By age two, 49 percent are behind schedule. In 1994, Ohio piloted an immunization tracking and reminder system in four counties and has plans to expand the system statewide by the end of 1996.

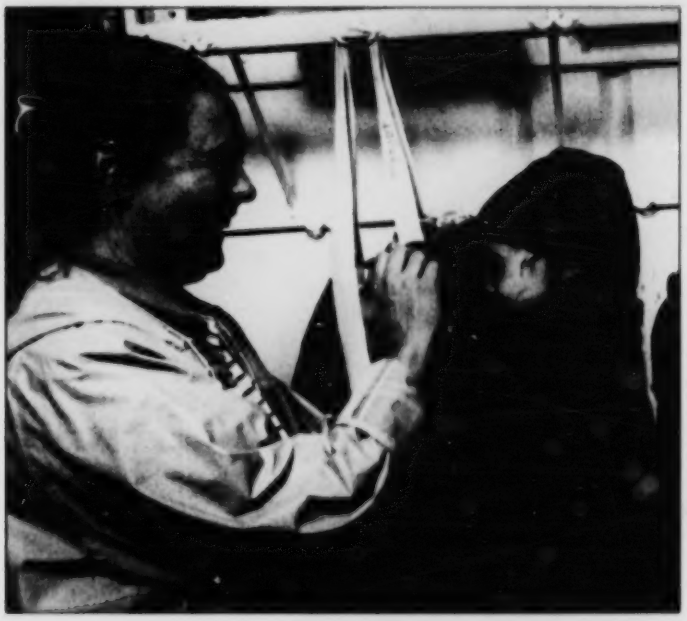
Missed Opportunities. Despite an average of four annual visits to health care providers, most under-immunized children do not have their vaccination histories checked regularly. Health professionals can check a child's immunization record at all medical appointments; emergency room visits; and Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) nutrition visits. The Academy of Pediatrics advises physicians that a child with a cold, minor ear infection, or other minor disease can be immunized without increased health risk and that vaccinations can be administered simultaneously to reduce doctor visits. Many physicians still must change their practice to reflect the new guidelines.

A Special Opportunity

WIC, the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children, served 68 percent of eligible women, infants, and children in 1993. As a result of its record in serving so many of Ohio's working poor and nearly half of all infants born in Ohio, local WIC sites provide excellent opportunities to improve immunization rates statewide. Of WIC's 76 agencies, 70 already co-locate their programs with immunization clinics, thereby facilitating vaccination of WIC participants. Co-locating more of WIC's 180 satellite clinics in this manner could further increase immunization rates.

Child Care

The link between affordable child care and the ability of Ohio families--especially low-income families--to work is widely recognized. However, public policy does not yet reflect how important child care help is to the employment of low-wage working parents. No strategy to help families work or help them avoid welfare in the first place will succeed without improving child care assistance for two groups of Ohio families. These two groups include parents working at modest income jobs and parents seeking to leave Aid for Families with Dependent Children (ADC).



Demand for child care has exploded for families of all income levels as the number of single-parent homes and the number of homes where all parents work is escalating. Our poorest families, those on ADC, need child care to participate in Ohio's JOBS Program, which helps prepare them for paid employment. For families who have made the transition to the world of work, child care help often means the difference between self-sufficiency and a return to public assistance. Ohio's record in helping families work by providing child care assistance is mixed, with steady progress overshadowed by mounting need.

Family Life Has Changed

Few Ohioans over age 30 ever spent much time as children in a child care center. Over the last 30 years, however, changes in family life and family economics have altered that reality for today's generation of youngsters. In 1990, 62 percent of Ohio children lived in families where both parents, or their single parent, were employed. Beyond that demographic:

- Two of three children in single-parent families live with a working parent.
- Sixty percent of Ohio mothers with children under age six worked in 1990, compared to 42 percent in 1980; 16 percent in 1960; 10 percent in 1950.
- More than 1,780 licensed centers provided full-time child care in 1994, compared to only 1,207 in 1984, a growth of 50 percent.

It should be no surprise that today, child care is a fact of life for most Ohio children. Even more, it is a necessity for thousands of low-income families who want to work. For lawmakers and policy makers, however, these realities about the need for child care must also be taken into consideration with the following:

- Child care approaches the cost of rent and utilities as the most expensive item in a family budget--as much as $368 a month for care for one child.
- Just over five percent of children in ADC families received child care in 1993 while their parents participated in the JOBS employment and training program, up from two percent in 1990. However, more than 337,000 children remained unserved.
- Twenty-nine percent of children in very low-income working families received child care aid in 1993, an improvement from 18 percent in 1990.

The Cost of Child Care

While sometimes referred to as "the second mortgage" by middle-income parents, child care costs are even more critical to the working poor. It costs as much as $85 a week--and more in some locations--to pay for preschool care in a child care center. At this rate, a single parent earning $6 per hour would spend more than one-third of pre-tax income on child care. Overall, rates increased by an estimated 7.6 percent between 1991 and 1994 but remained lower than the growth in the inflation rate during this period.

Working Ohio families with low to moderate earnings can receive help paying child care bills through federal and state child care tax credits. In 1991, more than 48,800 Ohio families obtained more than $21.5 million in federal child care tax credits and an additional $5 million in state credits. Combined, these credits average $560 per family. Ohio's credit is targeted to working families earning under $40,000 a year. The child care tax credits are incentives to work; however, they are of little use to poverty-level families because their tax liability is minimal.

Child Care Helps Parents on Welfare Work

It is widely recognized that child care is essential for families relying on ADC to participate in work and training programs leading to paid employment. Ohio is making steady progress in helping more ADC families prepare for work.

Before the federal JOBS program was fully implemented in Ohio, many counties helped ADC families with child care through their existing child care funds. However, as participation in the JOBS program increased, more counties began to use money specifically earmarked for JOBS child care. In 1990, only 6,282 children received JOBS child care, but by 1993, 17,947 were enrolled. While this increase is dramatic, 95 percent of children under age 12 living in ADC families did not receive JOBS child care in 1993. Ohio has a long way to go to reach the goal of helping all ADC families move from welfare to work.

Help with child care is available for former ADC families as they make the transition from welfare to employment. These families, who generally take modest-wage jobs, are guaranteed help for one year after they leave ADC. Families pay a portion of program costs which increases as their incomes go up. In June 1993, 4,362 children were served--up from only 178 children in June 1990.

Help with Child Care Expense Critical for Working Poor Families

For former ADC families who have made the transition to entry-level jobs, and low-income families who have never relied on public assistance, child care expenses can overwhelm the family budget. Nationally, families living at the poverty level often spend 25 percent of their pre-tax earnings on child care, compared to only six percent for upper-income families. When child care costs are added to work expenses and health care, these families may be worse off than those on welfare, according to a 1994 Government Accounting Office report. Ohio has a history of helping poor families work by paying a portion of their child care costs. However, a large gulf exists between need and those being served.

In 1993, almost one in three children needing care in very low-income working families (those earning up to $12,480 annually, or wages of $6 per hour for a parent and one child) was helped. While this improved from roughly one in five in 1990, more than 60,000 youngsters in working poor families were unserved in 1993. In fact, Ohio's child care assistance program for the working poor was closed to new

applicants for two spans totaling 20 months between October 1992 and December 1994.

Child Care for the Working Poor Best & Worst Performances

Best	Worst
Scioto	Noble
Jackson	Monroe
Warren	Carroll
Gallia	Darke
Vinton	Fayette

Primarily as a result of new federal child care programs and corresponding state funding, 26,530 children in low-income working families received help in 1993. Overall, Ohio reached an estimated 29 percent of children needing care, but there is a huge gap between Ohio's best performing counties and its worst. Scioto County reached 61 percent while Noble County did not help any children in working poor families.

Locating Child Care

Locating reliable child care is a task that many Ohio families share at one time or another, regardless of their incomes. Many families have no alternative but to use a combination of programs and providers, because of the ages of their children or because of their work schedules. However, a statewide network of child care resource and referral (CCR&R) agencies now helps families seeking child care find available providers. These nonprofit community organizations maintain data on licensed centers and family day care home providers. Families call the local CCR&R to get a list of providers to contact.

In 1992, families in only 21 Ohio counties could get help from CCR&R agencies. By 1994, as a result of federal child care funds, families in all Ohio counties were able to call on CCR&R for help in locating child care providers. Even though CCR&R services were not yet available statewide in 1993, local agencies answered over 33,000 requests that year for child care referrals--14,980 of these for infant care.

Although the capacity in licensed child care centers almost doubled between 1984 and 1994, infant care remains the most difficult care to locate. Only four percent of the spaces in Ohio's licensed centers are reserved for infants. In 12 Ohio counties there are no licensed infant spaces. Twenty-four counties have space for fewer than 20 babies. As more mothers are returning to work before their child's first birthday, 51 percent nationally, home settings are most often used for infant care. In Ohio, the vast majority of these home settings are never inspected for health or safety.

While the number of licensed child care centers continues to increase, almost one-third provide only part-time programs. Children in these part-time arrangements, such as Head Start or preschool, often are transported between family day care homes and child care centers to meet the needs of parents who work full-time. Parents of school-age children also face multiple arrangements, even though more than 186 school-age child care programs are now licensed by the Ohio Department of Education.

Conclusion

There is much common ground in Ohio when it comes to child care. All working families share its need. And for ADC and working poor families, child care assistance goes to the very heart of their ability to prepare for and keep jobs. Likewise for lawmakers and policy makers concerned about helping families work, recognizing that child care is absolutely necessary for families to work is becoming clear. All of these considerations provide tremendous opportunity for action.

Education

For Ohio's families to achieve and maintain economic independence, parents must be able to get a quality education for their children--one that teaches the basics and gives all children the essential skills required to become productive adults. A high school graduate earns more than one and one-half times that of a dropout and earnings increase with education beyond high school. Often those failing to graduate end up dependent on public assistance. Nationally, over half of parents receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) have not graduated from high school. This is just one example of the importance of providing a high quality education that leads to jobs.

In addition to educating children, and like health and human service programs, schools must recognize their role in helping working families participate in their children's education. Too many schools still hold parent teacher conferences during the school day. Others arrange meetings after parents' work hours only when parents insist. Low-income working parents may face the loss of a full day's pay in order to attend a 30 minute conference.

Even though many publications over the last 20 years focus on the failings of the nation's education system, improvements are occurring. For example, Ohio has come a long way since the 1950s when only half of students graduated from high school. And a recent study by the Rand Corporation reports standardized test scores have improved, with black and Hispanic teens making significant gains. Also noted in the Rand analysis was the level of mothers' education which improved from 62 percent with a high school education in 1970, compared to 83 percent in 1990.

An examination of Ohio's efforts reveals steady progress on several indicators of improvement. For example, scores on all four sections of the Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test have improved. As a result of increased state investment nearly two-thirds of Ohio's three- and four-year-old children living in poverty start school ready to learn because they participate in the Head Start program.

Focus on Improvements in Education

Signalling the beginning of an unprecedented education improvement effort, the nation's governors and the President adopted six National Education Goals in 1989. Expanded to eight in 1994, these goals, which target standards to be achieved by the year 2000, recognize that comprehensive education improvements are required. The goals focus on insuring that (1) all children start school ready to learn; (2) the high school graduation rate is increased to at least 90 percent; (3) all students leaving grades 4, 8 and 12 demonstrate competency in challenging academic subjects; (4) the nation's teachers have access to expanded opportunities to improve their professional knowledge and skills; (5) American students are first in the world in math and science achievement; (6) every American is literate; (7) every school is free of drugs, alcohol, and violence; and (8) every American school promotes increased parental involvement in the education process.

These eight goals provide useful benchmarks for measuring the success of education improvement efforts at all levels of school governance. ***Helping Families Work***

shows how close Ohio and each county are to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. Head Start performance is the measure for Goal One. Performance for goals three and five are presented for each county's three largest school districts. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

Critical Barriers to Education Achievement

Unfortunately, not all children are achieving success in Ohio's schools. Too many schools are unprepared to respond to low-income students. Children who arrive at schoolhouse doors hungry and ill clothed, on drugs, or pregnant cannot focus on their school lessons. Poor children move about twice as often as other children, and each move diminishes a child's chance of finishing high school.

The link between poverty and academic success cannot be overlooked. ***Wasting America's Future*** highlights several national studies that compare educational achievement levels of poor and non-poor children. After holding constant factors such as race, family status, and parental education poor children fared much worse than middle- or high-income children. For example, poor children missed school because of poor health twice as much as other children. Every year a child spends living in poverty increases the chance of falling behind in school. Poor children are also more likely to drop out of school. After high school, low-income students are less likely to enter a four year college. And for those that do enter, they are much less likely to graduate from college than the US average.

Helping Families Work documents the changing composition and condition of Ohio's families. Many of these changes require schools to reexamine traditional approaches to education, especially since poverty and health problems affecting children are substantial. For example:

- In 1993, 15 percent of Ohio school children lived in extreme poverty and relied on ADC, up from 10.5 percent in 1980.

- In 1993, 29 percent of Ohio students--half from working poor families--received free or reduced price lunches. This compares to 25 percent in 1990. In 14 counties, half of the students in at least one school district received free or reduced price meals in 1993.

- In 1992, nearly one in seven Ohio infants, 22,000 babies, was born to a teenager. Nearly 80 percent of Ohio's teen mothers were unmarried, the highest rate ever. And fewer than 56 percent of 18- and 19-year-old mothers were high school graduates.

These changes make the job of improving educational performance more challenging. They also cause Ohioans to be more concerned about areas in which schools are not performing as they should.

Ohio's high school graduation rate has not risen since 1982, when 77.6 percent of ninth graders graduated four years later. Although some students who fail to graduate at the end of four years of high school go on to graduate, ten percent of 16- to 19-year-olds without a diploma were not in school in 1990. District level graduation and dropout rate data do not provide meaningful information. For example: some school districts report graduating more than 100 percent of their seniors; and seventh and eighth graders are included in districts' dropout rate--resulting in a state dropout rate of 3.2 for the 1992-1993 school year. Therefore, holding schools accountable for these results is impossible.

And today, even though a recent study shows that the federal school breakfast program affects children's academic performance by increasing standardized test scores and by decreasing tardiness and absenteeism, only 40 percent of Ohio

schools offer both breakfast and lunch under the federal program. By comparison, almost two-thirds of schools nationally offer both breakfast and lunch.

At the same time, there is evidence that progress is being made in other areas. Consider, for example, Ohio's progress in helping children start school ready to learn, demonstrating students' academic competency, and educating teenage parents.

Starting School Ready to Learn

The majority of upper-income families believe that preschool programs are valuable and help prepare their children for school. This belief is reflected in a 1993 report by the Government Accounting Office which revealed that 60 percent of children from upper-income families participated in preschool in 1990, however, only about 35 percent of poor preschool-age children had this opportunity.

Ohio has closed this gap for poor children. During the 1994-95 school year, 62 percent of Ohio's poor three- and four-year-old children will have a preschool experience in Head Start, matching the national rate of preschool attendance for children from upper-income families.

While middle- and upper-income parents send their children to preschool for a variety of reasons, long-range studies document the benefits of investments in high quality preschool programs for poor children. These studies have shown that when compared to poor children who do not attend preschool, poor children who have this opportunity are:

- more likely to complete high school and go on to vocational or academic training;
- more likely to have higher earnings as adults and less likely to be receiving public assistance;
- less likely to be in trouble with the law; and
- less likely to become teen parents.

Accordingly, by investing state funds in the Head Start program, the State of Ohio has substantially expanded opportunities for poor youngsters. And the children served by Head Start are not the only beneficiaries of this effort. A national study has documented that every dollar spent on quality early childhood programs for poor preschool children can yield an estimated $7 in benefits to society.

The Head Start preschool program for disadvantaged children has operated in Ohio since 1965 and is available in all 88 counties. At the end of the 1990-1991 school year, the program served 36 percent of children ages three and four living in poverty. Four years later, Ohio is serving 62 percent of eligible children. Yet, even with this tremendous expansion, more than 30,000 Ohio children who are living in poverty cannot get into the program because of limited funding.

In addition to preschool education, Head Start sees that children get vital medical and dental services and it provides nutritious meals and snacks. This is important because to achieve the goal of providing all children with a quality education, we must ensure that children have access to the social and health services they need.

Active parent participation is a hallmark of Head Start. In 1994, the eighth national education goal, focusing on increased parent involve-

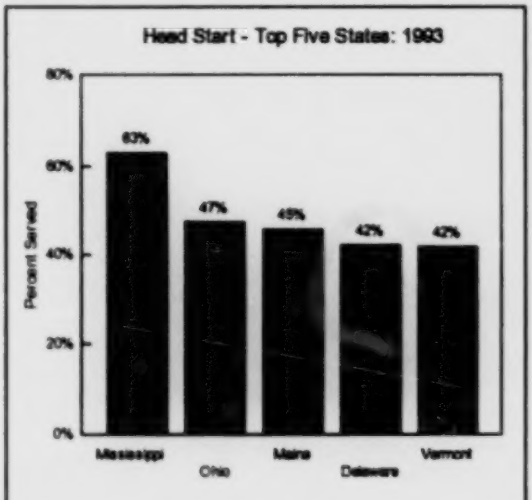


Chart reads: In 1993, Ohio placed second, among the 50 states, for serving the highest percentage of children eligible for Head Start. In the fall of 1994, with increased funding, Ohio served nearly 62 percent of eligible children.

Sources: CDF State of America's Children, 1994 and CDF Ohio Futures Factsheet, May 1994

ment in all schools, was added. This addition reflects the critical role parents play in helping their children learn.

Demonstrating Academic Competency

Ohio high school students are required to demonstrate competency in writing, reading, math, and citizenship by passing all four parts of the Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test prior to graduation. In the Class of 1994, 97 percent of seniors passed in time to graduate--however, some of them took the test as many as nine times.

A comparison of the passing rates of the class of 1994 and the class of 1997 on the first administration of the Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test shows students are making modest gains in improving test scores over time. After one round of tests, 46 percent of ninth graders passed all four parts of the test in Fall 1993, up from 40 percent in Fall 1991. While only 79 percent of the class 1994 passed the reading exam, the passing rate on this test for the class of 1997 was 84 percent after one attempt. And while only 50 percent of the class of 1994 passed the mathematics exam after one try, 56 percent of the class of 1997 demonstrated their math proficiency after one attempt.

The distribution of ninth-graders with high failure rates on their first attempt in 1993 points to an educational crisis in far too many school districts. Consider the following:

- Over half of Ohio students who failed the Ninth-Grade Proficiency test attended only 12 percent of the state's 612 school districts.
- In 35 school districts, more than 70 percent of students failed at least one part of the test.
- In Ohio's eight major metropolitan school districts, where as many as 64 percent of students were extremely poor and as many as 83 percent relied on the school lunch program, between 72 and 86 percent of students failed one or more parts of the test.

An examination of overall county performance reveals that students in Mercer County are more than twice as likely to pass the Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test as those in Adams County. Mercer County ranked highest in both the combined passing rate at 67 percent and the math passing rate at 81 percent. Adams County, ranking last in both combined test results and math proficiency, had passing rates of 27 percent for the combined test and 30 percent in math. In the five best performing counties more than 61 percent of students passed all four parts of the Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test on the first attempt in Fall 1993. This compares to the five worst where between 27 percent and 35 percent of students passed on the first try.

Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test Best & Worst Performances

Best	Worst
Mercer	Adams
Geauga	Meigs
Holmes	Pike
Warren	Clark
Auglaize	Vinton

The Ohio Department of Education examined several characteristics of school districts to determine what factors can predict passing rates for the proficiency test. The analysis concluded **school attendance rates** are the most powerful predictor of success. Other factors considered were expenditures per pupil, average family income in the district, and percent of minority enrollment. While it is obvious that many factors can contribute to student performance, it is important to note that attendance accounted for between 87 and 94 percent of the variance in test success in this study. It also is clear that this is an area in which schools, parents, social service organizations and communities can work together to achieve measurable improvements in both school attendance rates and this indicator of student performance.

Educating Teen Parents

Ohio teen parents today are less likely to be married or to have graduated from high school than they were in 1985. They are more likely to be poor and have

additional babies. In 1992, Ohio teen parents set new records for out-of-wedlock births and repeat births. Six in ten of Ohio's new teen mothers depended on Medicaid, the state's health program for the poor, and nearly half relied on public assistance.

Most disturbing is the fact that in 1992, just over half of 18- and 19-year-old teen mothers were high school graduates. Ohio's response to this data proves that schools are not powerless to change this situation.

Administered by the Ohio Department of Education, the **Graduation, Reality, and Dual-Role Skills (GRADS) Program** is working to reduce the number of dropouts and help keep pregnant and parenting teens in school. GRADS participants are more likely to graduate from high school than other teen parents. In fact, 85 percent of the students who were enrolled in the GRADS program in the 1992-93 school year either graduated or returned to school the next fall. Yet despite the program's success, only 10,594 teen parents of an estimated 38,051 who were eligible actually were enrolled in the program in the 1991-92 school year. According to educators, attendance in the GRADS program would improve if more child care programs were available in or near schools.

Conclusion

Proven interventions can increase the likelihood of graduation and therefore, Ohioans' ability to support families. Quality preschool programs, such as Head Start, can improve poor children's graduation rates, just as the School Breakfast Program can improve attendance and test scores. Local education initiatives targeted at raising the performance of students are showing measurable, yet modest results. Efforts to involve parents, including holding meetings when working parents can attend, are critical. Schools must also work with local health and social service organizations to reduce barriers to learning so that all of today's kindergarten students will wear a cap and gown in twelve years.

The State of Ohio

State Capital	Columbus	Child Population	2,799,744
Total Population	10,847,115	1993 Total Births	158,773
Percent Minority	12.2%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	33.0%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.5%	Children of Single Parents	657,863

Ohio's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by 24 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-two percent of Ohio children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 17 percent of Ohio children live below poverty, compared to less than 11 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1994, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 4.0 percent--from 443,722 to 461,335 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

	OHIO			U.S.
Child Support	1990	1993	% CHANGE	CURRENT
Children of Divorce	49,767	46,817	-5.9%	1 million (1988)
Births to Unmarried Parents	48,213	52,341	8.6%	1.2 million (1992)
Paternities Established	17,169	30,731	79.0%	NA
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	20.7%	23.5%	13.3%	18.7% (1992)
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$60.98	$71.48	17.2%	$54.06 (1992)
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	18.4%	16.2%	-12.0%	22.3% (1992)
% of Low Birthweight Babies	7.1%	7.5%	5.6%	7.1% (1992)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	9.8	9.1	-7.2%	8.5 (1992)
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	7.6%	NA	NA
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	37.0%	NA	NA
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	27.5%	NA	NA
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	42.2% (1980)	59.9% (1990)	41.9%	59.6%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$79 (1991)	$85 (1994)	7.6%	$92 (1990)
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	17.7%	29.2%	65.0%	NA
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	1.9%	5.1%	166.4%	NA

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below measure Ohio's progress toward achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Ohio Averages		
	1991	Current	% Change
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start	36%	62%	74%
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	40%	46%	14%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	50%	56%	12%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	25%	29%	18%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: OHIO'S PROGRESS

The State of Ohio can help families achieve and maintain economic independence. Ohio's progress from 1990 to 1993 toward meeting this goal is reflected in the following ten benchmarks--each one of which can serve as an action plan for state policymakers and lawmakers.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved by 13 Percent	837,961 of 1,094,735 children received no collection
Paternities Established	Improved by 79 Percent	52,341 children were born to unmarried parents/ 30,731 paternities were established
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	954 of 12,568 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	177,516 of 645,759 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved by 65 Percent	64,316 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance
ADC Child Care	Improved by 166 Percent	337,124 of 355,071 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance
Head Start Participation	Improved by 74 Percent	In 1994, 30,270 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 55,178 in 1990.
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved by 14 Percent	In 1993, 54 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 60 percent in 1991.
Math Proficiency Test	Improved by 12 Percent	In 1993, 44 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 50 percent in 1991.
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	94,070 of 125,819 eligible recipients were unable to participate

Adams County

County Seat	West Union	Child Population	7,358
Total Population	25,371	1993 Total Births	344
Percent Minority	0.6%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	32.6%
1993 Unemployment Rate	14.8	Children of Single Parents	1,622

Adams County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 23 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty percent of Adams County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 34 percent of Adams County children live below poverty, compared to 26 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 9.7 percent--from 1,939 to 1,750 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	ADAMS 1990	ADAMS 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	148	178	20.3%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	83	112	34.9%	52,341
Paternities Established	50	193	286.0%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	22.9%	31.5%	37.9%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$55.63	$49.61	-10.8%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	23.6%	18.5%	-21.8%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	8.2%	8.1%	-0.7%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	5.5	11.6	111.4%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	31.1%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	60.2%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	39.2%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	30.8% (1980)	42.2% (1990)	37.4%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$50 (1991)	$53 (1994)	6.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	14.2%	20.5%	45.1%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	6.6%	NA	5.1%

Profile continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Adams County's School District (Ohio Valley Local)	Ohio Current
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	27%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	40%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	44%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start	58% - Countywide	62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: ADAMS COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Adams County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 63rd among Ohio's 88 counties--62 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Substantially	1,686 of 2,463 children received no collection	56
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	112 children were born to unmarried parents/193 paternities were established	3
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	17 of 56 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,011 of 2,576 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	57
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	360 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	49
ADC Child Care	Better	1,103 of 1,181 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	30
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 121 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 169 in 1990	68
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 73 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 82 percent in 1991	88
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 60 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 72 percent in 1991	88
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	341 of 518 eligible recipients were unable to participate	13
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	63

Allen County

County Seat	Lima	Child Population	30,006
Total Population	109,755	1993 Total Births	1,581
Percent Minority	12.4%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	38.0%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.7	Children of Single Parents	7,169

Allen County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 25 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-seven percent of Allen County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 17 percent of Allen County children live below poverty, compared to 10 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 9.6 percent--from 4,396 to 4,819 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

	ALLEN			OHIO
Child Support	1990	1993	% CHANGE	CURRENT
Children of Divorce	598	649	8.5%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	628	600	-4.5%	52,341
Paternities Established	173	448	159.0%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	34.3%	21.9%	-36.2%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$69.52	$86.84	24.9%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	32.3%	24.9%	-22.9%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.1%	8.3%	35.8%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	9.9	11.4	15.0%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	36.8%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	30.9%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	44.6% (1980)	64.3% (1990)	44.0%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$48 (1991)	$61 (1994)	27.1%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	14.1%	17.6%	24.7%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	1.7%	3.8%	119.3%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Allen County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Lima City	Elida Local	Shawnee Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	31%	54%	60%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	36%	68%	67%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	57%	21%	9%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		71% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: ALLEN COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Allen County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 59th among Ohio's 88 counties--58 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	10,930 of 13,992 children received no collection	**76**
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	600 children were born to unmarried parents/448 paternities were established	**34**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 19 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	2,104 of 6,812 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**75**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	1,064 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**56**
ADC Child Care	Better	3,502 of 3,639 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**67**
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 241 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 590 in 1990	**45**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 49 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 56 percent in 1991	**28**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 41 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 49 percent in 1991	**37**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	605 of 869 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**21**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	59

Ashland County

County Seat	Ashland	Child Population	12,989
Total Population	47,507	1993 Total Births	633
Percent Minority	1.7%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	23.1%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.3	Children of Single Parents	2,124

Ashland County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 17 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-three percent of Ashland County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 16 percent of Ashland County children live below poverty, compared to 9 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 7.5 percent--from 894 to 961 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	ASHLAND 1990	ASHLAND 1993	ASHLAND % CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	230	222	-3.5%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	115	146	27.0%	52,341
Paternities Established	22	104	372.7%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	34.7%	36.1%	4.0%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$63.33	$66.85	5.6%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	31.8%	24.5%	-23.0%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	4.6%	6.6%	44.2%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	1.6	6.3	294.9%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	15.8%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	24.9%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	46.0%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	51.7% (1980)	59.3% (1990)	14.7%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$55 (1991)	$75 (1994)	36.4%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	0.7%	9.9%	1419.5%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	11.3%	NA	5.1%

Profile

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

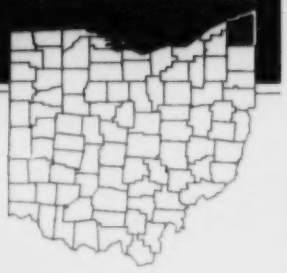
	Ashland County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Ashland City	Loudonville-Perrysville Ex VII	Hillsdale Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	55%	60%	53%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	69%	78%	63%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	26%	24%	17%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		93% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: ASHLAND COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Ashland County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 6th among Ohio's 88 counties--5 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Slightly	2,227 of 3,485 children received no collection	**44**
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	146 children were born to unmarried parents/104 paternities were established	**42**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	2 of 13 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	896 of 1,949 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**25**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	888 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**80**
ADC Child Care	Better	650 of 733 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**3**
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 12 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 71 in 1990	**11**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 47 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 57 percent in 1991	**22**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 34 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 43 percent in 1991	**19**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	172 of 276 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**6**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING; 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	6

Ashtabula County



County Seat	Jefferson	Child Population	27,318
Total Population	99,821	1993 Total Births	1,344
Percent Minority	4.4%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	33.8%
1993 Unemployment Rate	8.3	Children of Single Parents	6,137

Ashtabula County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 23 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-eight percent of Ashtabula County children live in homes --both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 22 percent of Ashtabula County children live below poverty, compared to 13 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 6.8 percent--from 5,223 to 4,866 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	ASHTABULA 1990	ASHTABULA 1993	ASHTABULA % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	651	511	-21.5%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	454	454	0.0%	52,341
Paternities Established	308	432	40.3%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	18.3%	17.8%	-3.3%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$65.72	$66.92	1.8%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	18.1%	14.3%	-21.0%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	7.0%	6.4%	-8.6%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	10.9	8.9	-18.1%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	44.5%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	35.6%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	42.0% (1980)	51.6% (1990)	22.8%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$62 (1991)	$65 (1994)	4.8%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	13.0%	38.9%	198.9%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.1%	4.3%	300%+	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Ashtabula County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Ashtabula Area City	Conneaut Area City	Geneva Area City	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	37%	28%	38%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	46%	47%	49%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	40%	37%	36%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		76% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: ASHTABULA COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Ashtabula County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 69th among Ohio's 88 counties--68 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	11,464 of 13,938 children received no collection	**83**
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	454 children were born to unmarried parents/432 paternities were established	**17**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 149 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	2,622 of 7,355 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**64**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	691 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**10**
ADC Child Care	Better	3,491 of 3,647 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**62**
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 197 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 664 in 1990	**25**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 62 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 64 percent in 1991	**74**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 49 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 52 percent in 1991	**70**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	1,287 of 1,517 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**75**
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING; WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	69

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Athens County

County Seat	Athens	Child Population	12,131
Total Population	59,549	1993 Total Births	630
Percent Minority	5.7%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	34.3%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.5	Children of Single Parents	2,511

Athens County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 21 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-eight percent of Athens County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 28 percent of Athens County children live below poverty, compared to 24 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 3.1 percent--from 2,728 to 2,813 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	ATHENS 1990	ATHENS 1993	ATHENS % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	240	257	7.1%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	169	216	27.8%	52,341
Paternities Established	192	222	15.6%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	40.0%	38.2%	-4.4%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$45.05	$46.70	3.6%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	20.5%	16.6%	-18.9%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.0%	7.3%	46.0%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	4.8	11.1	131.5%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	50.9%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	34.7%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	37.1% (1980)	57.3% (1990)	54.2%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$78 (1991)	$86 (1994)	10.3%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	13.0%	34.4%	165.3%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	8.3%	13.2%	58.6%	5.1%

Profile

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Athens County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Athens City	Alexander Local	Federal Hocking Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	56%	34%	21%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	67%	43%	36%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	28%	32%	41%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		64% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: ATHENS COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Athens County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 28th among Ohio's 88 counties–27 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	2,889 of 4,674 children received no collection	37
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	216 children were born to unmarried parents/222 paternities were established	12
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 18 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,324 of 3,815 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	67
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	454 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	14
ADC Child Care	Better	1,713 of 1,973 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	2
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 164 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 289 in 1990	57
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 59 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 63 percent in 1991	68
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 48 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 54 percent in 1991	66
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	742 of 1,110 eligible recipients were unable to participate	16
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING; 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	28

Auglaize County

County Seat	Wapokoneta	Child Population	13,044
Total Population	44,585	1993 Total Births	614
Percent Minority	0.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	22.3%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.2	Children of Single Parents	1,653

Auglaize County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 13 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Seventy-two percent of Auglaize County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***Eight percent of Auglaize County children live below poverty, compared to 5 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 9.7 percent--from 555 to 609 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	AUGLAIZE 1990	AUGLAIZE 1993	AUGLAIZE % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	201	206	2.5%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	105	137	30.5%	52,341
Paternities Established	33	74	124.2%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	60.0%	37.9%	-36.9%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$44.83	$79.60	77.6%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	14.2%	16.1%	13.8%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.0%	4.4%	-12.1%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	11.1	4.9	-56.0%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	17.2%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	54.0%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	51.8% (1980)	68.5% (1990)	32.0%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$59 (1991)	$65 (1994)	10.2%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	12.4%	10.0%	-19.7%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	3.4%	NA	5.1%

Profile

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Auglaize County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	St. Marys City	Wapakoneta City	New Bremen Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	51%	54%	78%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	59%	58%	83%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	18%	18%	9%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		81% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: AUGLAIZE COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Auglaize County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 18th among Ohio's 88 counties--17 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	1,633 of 2,629 children received no collection	**39**
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	137 children were born to unmarried parents/74 paternities were established	**58**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 27 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	762 of 1,410 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**7**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Worsened	533 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**79**
ADC Child Care	Better	455 of 471 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**69**
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 21 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 69 in 1990	**19**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 38 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 49 percent in 1991	**5**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 32 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 38 percent in 1991	**12**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	106 of 147 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**29**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING.		OVERALL RANK	18

Belmont County

County Seat	St. Clairsville	Child Population	16,846
Total Population	71,074	1993 Total Births	820
Percent Minority	2.2%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	33.9%
1993 Unemployment Rate	8.9	Children of Single Parents	3,367

Belmont County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 21 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-six percent of Belmont County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 25 percent of Belmont County children live below poverty, compared to 15 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 2.9 percent--from 3,475 to 3,373 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	BELMONT 1990	BELMONT 1993	BELMONT % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	313	373	19.2%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	236	278	17.8%	52,341
Paternities Established	265	276	4.2%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	21.4%	34.9%	62.9%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$57.13	$55.74	-2.4%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	20.9%	21.6%	3.3%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.6%	7.1%	7.2%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	10.7	6.1	-43.0%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	46.0%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	32.0%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	27.5% (1980)	49.5% (1990)	79.8%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$65 (1991)	$90 (1994)	38.5%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	11.5%	21.6%	87.9%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	1.6%	5.3%	224.5%	5.1%

Profile (cont.)

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Belmont County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Bellaire City	Martins Ferry City	St. Clairsville-Richland City	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	23%	42%	59%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	44%	50%	66%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	43%	34%	16%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		66% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: BELMONT COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Belmont County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 40th among Ohio's 88 counties--39 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Substantially	3,851 of 5,917 children received no collection	49
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	278 children were born to unmarried parents/276 paternities were established	14
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 14 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,463 of 4,568 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	72
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	601 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	44
ADC Child Care	Better	2,244 of 2,370 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	48
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 196 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 427 in 1990	52
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 55 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 64 percent in 1991	52
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 43 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 49 percent in 1991	50
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	710 of 1,135 eligible recipients were unable to participate	8
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	40

Brown County

County Seat	Georgetown	Child Population	10,012
Total Population	34,966	1993 Total Births	529
Percent Minority	1.4%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	27.0%
1993 Unemployment Rate	9.3	Children of Single Parents	1,679

Brown County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 17 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-two percent of Brown County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 18 percent of Brown County children live below poverty, compared to 12 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 12.2 percent--from 1,207 to 1,354 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	BROWN 1990	BROWN 1993	BROWN % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	195	204	4.6%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	121	143	18.2%	52,341
Paternities Established	39	97	148.7%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	32.5%	27.7%	-14.7%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$52.26	$57.03	9.1%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	20.6%	14.8%	-28.1%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.6%	6.4%	-2.6%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.8	5.7	-27.3%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	22.4%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	43.1%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	47.0%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	42.8% (1980)	55.3% (1990)	29.4%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$55 (1991)	$68 (1994)	23.6%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	14.7%	17.9%	21.8%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	1.6%	5.4%	226.9%	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Brown County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Georgetown Ex Vill	Eastern Local	Western Brown Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	54%	54%	31%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	67%	61%	39%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	23%	28%	28%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start	77% - Countywide			62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: BROWN COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Brown County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 57th among Ohio's 88 counties--56 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	2,237 of 3,095 children received no collection	64
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	143 children were born to unmarried parents/97 paternities were established	45
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	65 of 288 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,221 of 2,599 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	21
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	375 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	55
ADC Child Care	Better	969 of 1,024 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	44
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 54 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 97 in 1990	24
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 59 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 62 percent in 1991	65
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 49 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 53 percent in 1991	70
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	286 of 380 eligible recipients were unable to participate	41
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING.		OVERALL RANK	57

Butler County

County Seat	Hamilton	Child Population	76,281
Total Population	291,479	1993 Total Births	4,289
Percent Minority	5.7%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	26.5%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.5	Children of Single Parents	15,129

Butler County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 20 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-three percent of Butler County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 12 percent of Butler County children live below poverty, compared to 9 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 18.4 percent--from 7,714 to 9,131 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

	BUTLER			OHIO
Child Support	1990	1993	% CHANGE	CURRENT
Children of Divorce	1,541	1,616	4.9%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	953	1,137	19.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	125	318	154.4%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	23.3%	28.8%	23.4%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$76.85	$78.32	1.9%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	18.7%	15.3%	-18.1%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.4%	7.0%	8.9%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	9.9	7.2	-27.0%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	6.2%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	29.5%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	32.5%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	40.1% (1980)	60.0% (1990)	49.6%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$65 (1991)	$75 (1994)	15.4%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	10.3%	14.0%	35.4%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	1.2%	2.6%	106.1%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Butler County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Hamilton City	Middletown City	Lakota Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	40%	38%	78%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	46%	41%	82%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	36%	36%	4%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		63% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: BUTLER COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Butler County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 78th among Ohio's 88 counties--77 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Moderately	13,357 of 18,764 children received no collection	62
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	1,137 children were born to unmarried parents/318 paternities were established	85
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	11 of 174 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	4,613 of 14,181 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	69
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	2,387 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	66
ADC Child Care	Better	6,977 of 7,160 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	78
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 595 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 1,069 in 1990	58
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 46 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 53 percent in 1991	21
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 38 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 45 percent in 1991	29
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	1,504 of 1,867 eligible recipients were unable to participate	57
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	78

Carroll County

County Seat	Carrollton	Child Population	7,252
Total Population	26,521	1993 Total Births	295
Percent Minority	1.0%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	28.8%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.2	Children of Single Parents	1,077

Carroll County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 15 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-four percent of Carroll County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 14 percent of Carroll County children live below poverty, compared to 11 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 9.6 percent--from 996 to 900 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	CARROLL 1990	CARROLL 1993	CARROLL % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	148	154	4.1%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	70	85	21.4%	52,341
Paternities Established	32	70	118.8%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	59.0%	46.0%	-22.0%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$34.45	$61.26	77.8%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	18.4%	14.6%	-20.4%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	8.1%	5.8%	-28.9%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	5.4	20.3	276.6%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	33.8%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	43.5%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	31.9% (1980)	52.5% (1990)	64.5%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$68 (1991)	$67 (1994)	-1.5%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	2.8%	1.2%	-58.5%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	1.2%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Carroll County's 2 School Districts		Ohio Current
	Carrollton Ex Vill	Brown Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	55%	40%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	62%	52%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	55%	30%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start	54% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: CARROLL COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Carroll County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 67th among Ohio's 88 counties--66 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	1,169 of 2,165 children received no collection	**17**
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	85 children were born to unmarried parents/70 paternities were established	**25**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 28 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	640 of 1,470 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**39**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Worsened	252 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**86**
ADC Child Care	Better	683 of 691 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**87**
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 82 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 93 in 1990	**81**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 50 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 53 percent in 1991	**30**
Math Proficiency Test	Worsened	In 1993, 41 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 40 percent in 1991	**41**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	203 of 246 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**67**
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	67

Champaign County

County Seat	Urbana	Child Population	9,571
Total Population	36,019	1993 Total Births	492
Percent Minority	3.7%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	27.6%
1993 Unemployment Rate	8.3	Children of Single Parents	1,449

Champaign County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 16 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-five percent of Champaign County children live in homes --both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 12 percent of Champaign County children live below poverty, compared to 7 percent of adults***. From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 22.3 percent--from 694 to 849 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	CHAMPAIGN 1990	CHAMPAIGN 1993	CHAMPAIGN % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	164	183	11.6%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	100	136	36.0%	52,341
Paternities Established	3	41	1266.7%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	32.7%	30.8%	-6.0%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$91.50	$110.90	21.2%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	20.9%	14.7%	-29.7%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.8%	6.1%	-10.3%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	2.1	8.1	287.1%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	29.4%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	48.7%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	47.9% (1980)	65.1% (1990)	36.1%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$54 (1991)	$68 (1994)	25.9%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	13.8%	21.8%	58.4%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	2.2%	4.3%	90.7%	5.1%

Profile (continued)

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Champaign County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Urbana City	Graham Local	West Liberty-Salem Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	33%	44%	48%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	41%	58%	62%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	26%	18%	8%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		69% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: CHAMPAIGN COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Champaign County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 74th among Ohio's 88 counties--73 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	1,522 of 2,199 children received no collection	59
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	136 children were born to unmarried parents/41 paternities were established	81
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 74 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	825 of 1,694 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	12
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	334 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	41
ADC Child Care	Better	630 of 658 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	62
Head Start Participation	Worsened	In 1994, 50 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 31 in 1990	47
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 62 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 65 percent in 1991	75
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 52 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 53 percent in 1991	77
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	187 of 246 eligible recipients were unable to participate	46
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	74

Clark County

County Seat	Springfield	Child Population	37,924
Total Population	147,548	1993 Total Births	2,016
Percent Minority	9.7%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	38.7%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.0	Children of Single Parents	9,816

Clark County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 27 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-three percent of Clark County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 19 percent of Clark County children live below poverty, compared to 11 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 9.8 percent--from 6,150 to 6,754 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

	CLARK			OHIO
Child Support	1990	1993	% CHANGE	CURRENT
Children of Divorce	832	772	-7.2%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	679	781	15.0%	52,341
Paternities Established	601	561	-6.7%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	22.6%	21.5%	-5.0%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$63.22	$62.56	-1.0%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	21.7%	16.9%	-22.1%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.8%	7.0%	2.9%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	9.4	7.9	-15.6%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	2.6%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	42.6%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	35.6%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	43.2% (1980)	62.2% (1990)	44.0%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$60 (1991)	$75 (1994)	25.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	13.4%	31.5%	135.0%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	3.1%	2.6%	-15.4%	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Clark County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Springfield City	Northeastern Local	Tecumseh Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	23%	52%	31%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	31%	63%	46%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	46%	6%	27%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		54% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: CLARK COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Clark County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 86th among Ohio's 88 counties--85 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	11,374 of 14,488 children received no collection	77
Paternities Established	Worsened	781 children were born to unmarried parents/561 paternities were established	40
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	2 of 77 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	3,520 of 9,885 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	64
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	1,140 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	19
ADC Child Care	Worsened	4,917 of 5,048 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	78
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 548 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 637 in 1990	76
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Worsened	In 1993, 65 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 64 percent in 1991	85
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 53 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 55 percent in 1991	81
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	1,614 of 1,853 eligible recipients were unable to participate	83
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	86

Clermont County

County Seat	Batavia	Child Population	44,046
Total Population	150,187	1993 Total Births	2,475
Percent Minority	1.4%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	23.6%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.3	Children of Single Parents	7,877

Clermont County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 18 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-three percent of Clermont County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 11 percent of Clermont County children live below poverty, compared to 7 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 20 percent--from 3,599 to 4,319 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	CLERMONT 1990	CLERMONT 1993	CLERMONT % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	782	902	15.3%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	521	584	12.1%	52,341
Paternities Established	280	486	73.6%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	40.4%	37.0%	-8.4%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$64.87	$77.90	20.1%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	15.4%	16.7%	8.4%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.5%	6.9%	24.9%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	6.5	6.5	-0.5%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	14.1%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	26.8%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	41.4%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	43.0% (1980)	64.0% (1990)	48.9%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$70 (1991)	$77 (1994)	10.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	10.0%	27.7%	176.8%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.9%	9.3%	300%+	5.1%

Profile

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Clermont County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Milford Ex Vill	New Richmond Ex Vill	West Clermont Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	53%	50%	44%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	66%	68%	56%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	10%	38%	21%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		56% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: CLERMONT COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Clermont County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 29th among Ohio's 88 counties--28 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	9,830 of 15,597 children received no collection	41
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	584 children were born to unmarried parents/486 paternities were established	24
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	30 of 215 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	3,063 of 7,403 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	47
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	1,512 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	29
ADC Child Care	Better	3,007 of 3,317 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	10
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 364 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 377 in 1990	75
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 54 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 67 percent in 1991	46
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 41 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 54 percent in 1991	43
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	970 of 1,366 eligible recipients were unable to participate	26
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	29

Clinton County

County Seat	Wilmington	Child Population	9,678
Total Population	35,415	1993 Total Births	507
Percent Minority	2.7%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	23.1%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.7	Children of Single Parents	1,694

Clinton County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 18 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-eight percent of Clinton County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 14 percent of Clinton County children live below poverty, compared to 11 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 24.6 percent--from 1,016 to 1,266 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	CLINTON 1990	CLINTON 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	194	223	14.9%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	105	117	11.4%	52,341
Paternities Established	2	43	2050.0%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	36.3%	42.3%	16.5%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$81.39	$92.15	13.2%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	21.9%	21.6%	-1.3%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.3%	7.1%	12.7%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	2.0	0.0	NA	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	33.3%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	34.6%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	40.7%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	44.6% (1980)	61.6% (1990)	38.0%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$68 (1991)	$63 (1994)	-7.4%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	14.7%	22.2%	51.1%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.2%	63 4.7%	300%+	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Clinton County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Wilmington City	Blanchester Local	Clinton-Massie Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	55%	50%	43%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	65%	63%	54%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	20%	26%	16%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		76% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: CLINTON COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Clinton County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 43rd among Ohio's 88 counties--42 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Moderately	1,346 of 2,332 children received no collection	27
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	117 children were born to unmarried parents/43 paternities were established	77
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	4 of 12 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	827 of 2,032 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	52
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	336 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	40
ADC Child Care	Better	973 of 1,021 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	54
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 52 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 110 in 1990	30
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 50 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 65 percent in 1991	31
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 40 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 54 percent in 1991	34
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	250 of 316 eligible recipients were unable to participate	54
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	43

Columbiana County

County Seat	Lisbon	Child Population	28,805
Total Population	108,276	1993 Total Births	1,388
Percent Minority	1.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	28.6%
1993 Unemployment Rate	8.1	Children of Single Parents	5,722

Columbiana County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 20 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-five percent of Columbiana County children live in homes --both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 22 percent of Columbiana County children live below poverty, compared to 13 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 3.6 percent--from 4,818 to 4,645 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	COLUMBIANA 1990	COLUMBIANA 1993	COLUMBIANA % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	567	509	-10.2%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	325	397	22.2%	52,341
Paternities Established	167	352	110.8%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	23.6%	26.6%	12.5%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$64.19	$72.34	12.7%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	17.0%	17.9%	5.1%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.2%	6.3%	2.3%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	8.8	7.9	-9.9%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	41.2%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	38.4%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	33.4% (1980)	48.9% (1990)	46.2%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$48 (1991)	$67 (1994)	39.6%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	12.0%	32.9%	174.2%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.1%	8.3%	300%+	5.1%

Profile

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Columbiana County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	East Liverpool City	Salem City	Beaver Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	33%	55%	52%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	42%	62%	62%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	39%	23%	35%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		69% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: COLUMBIANA COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Columbiana County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 38th among Ohio's 88 counties--37 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Moderately	7,711 of 10,501 children received no collection	66
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	397 children were born to unmarried parents/352 paternities were established	22
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 294 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	2,726 of 7,099 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	59
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	863 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	17
ADC Child Care	Better	3,035 of 3,311 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	17
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 258 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 578 in 1990	48
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 53 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 63 percent in 1991	45
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 43 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 51 percent in 1991	50
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	1,386 of 1,689 eligible recipients were unable to participate	63
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	38

Coshocton County

County Seat	Coshocton	Child Population	9,679
Total Population	35,427	1993 Total Births	471
Percent Minority	1.7%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	26.3%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.9	Children of Single Parents	1,611

Coshocton County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 17 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-six percent of Coshocton County children live in homes --both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 17 percent of Coshocton County children live below poverty, compared to 11 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 4.9 percent--from 1,119 to 1,174 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

	COSHOCTON			OHIO
Child Support	1990	1993	% CHANGE	CURRENT
Children of Divorce	244	177	-27.5%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	134	124	-7.5%	52,341
Paternities Established	25	144	476.0%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	44.9%	52.4%	16.7%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$61.63	$58.77	-4.6%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	18.8%	18.7%	-0.8%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.3%	6.2%	16.2%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	14.2	17.0	19.6%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	34.3%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	43.8%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	37.5% (1980)	60.3% (1990)	60.8%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$50 (1991)	$53 (1994)	6.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	28.1%	35.7%	26.8%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	8.7%	NA	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Coshocton County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Coshocton City	Ridgewood Local	River View Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	47%	35%	44%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	56%	52%	74%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	36%	31%	23%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		100%+ - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: COSHOCTON COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Coshocton County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 5th among Ohio's 88 counties--4 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Moderately	1,259 of 2,642 children received no collection	**6**
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	124 children were born to unmarried parents/144 paternities were established	**9**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 130 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	918 of 2,095 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**36**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	319 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**12**
ADC Child Care	Better	841 of 921 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**14**
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, no eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 72 in 1990	**1**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 57 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 67 percent in 1991	**61**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 38 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 45 percent in 1991	**26**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	292 of 348 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**72**
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	**5**

Crawford County

County Seat	Bucyrus	Child Population	12,780
Total Population	47,870	1993 Total Births	601
Percent Minority	1.1%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	31.3%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.7	Children of Single Parents	2,468

Crawford County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 20 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-five percent of Crawford County children live in homes–both single-parent and two-parent families–where all parents are employed. ***More than 15 percent of Crawford County children live below poverty, compared to 10 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 2.9 percent–from 1,590 to 1,636 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

	CRAWFORD			OHIO
Child Support	1990	1993	% CHANGE	CURRENT
Children of Divorce	302	221	-26.8%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	167	188	12.6%	52,341
Paternities Established	93	143	53.8%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	35.3%	35.4%	0.4%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$65.35	$71.76	9.8%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	20.7%	18.1%	-12.3%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	7.3%	4.8%	-33.9%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	8.8	5.0	-43.3%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	50.5%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	39.9%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	44.3%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	45.8% (1980)	59.6% (1990)	30.1%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$50 (1991)	$70 (1994)	40.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	21.9%	24.5%	11.9%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	2.4%	9.1%	279.3%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Crawford County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Bucyrus City	Galion City	Wynford Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	40%	45%	44%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	53%	56%	48%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	44%	27%	18%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		72% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: CRAWFORD COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Crawford County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 22nd among Ohio's 88 counties--21 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Slightly	2,329 of 3,606 children received no collection	48
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	188 children were born to unmarried parents/143 paternities were established	32
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	48 of 95 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,375 of 3,102 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	34
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	494 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	37
ADC Child Care	Better	1,207 of 1,328 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	11
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 82 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 184 in 1990	42
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 55 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 62 percent in 1991	52
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 44 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 52 percent in 1991	54
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	343 of 513 eligible recipients were unable to participate	17
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING; WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	22

Cuyahoga County

County Seat	Cleveland	Child Population	338,183
Total Population	1,412,140	1993 Total Births	21,668
Percent Minority	27.4%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	43.3%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.8	Children of Single Parents	108,162

Cuyahoga County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 33 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-nine percent of Cuyahoga County children live in homes --both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 21 percent of Cuyahoga County children live below poverty, compared to 11 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 3.6 percent--from 89,199 to 92,408 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	CUYAHOGA 1990	CUYAHOGA 1993	CUYAHOGA % CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	5,612	4,790	-14.6%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	9,087	9,389	3.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	2,414	3,883	60.9%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	12.4%	12.5%	1.2%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$69.49	$87.68	26.2%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	20.5%	18.6%	-9.2%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	9.1%	9.4%	3.3%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	14.1	12.4	-12.3%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	3.4%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	49.2%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	13.8%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	39.1% (1980)	56.8% (1990)	45.1%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$76 (1991)	$80 (1994)	5.3%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	6.8%	12.3%	81.3%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	3.2%	3.6%	11.2%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Cuyahoga County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Cleveland City	Lakewood City	Parma City	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	15%	46%	58%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	19%	55%	67%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	83%	25%	19%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		50% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: CUYAHOGA COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Cuyahoga county's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 88th among Ohio's 88 counties--87 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Slightly	159,009 of 181,799 children received no collection	88
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	9,389 children were born to unmarried parents/3,883 paternities were established	71
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	45 of 1,325 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	14,610 of 105,819 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	88
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	14,303 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	71
ADC Child Care	Better	64,609 of 67,027 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	68
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 7,289 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 12,247 in 1990	85
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 59 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 63 percent in 1991	66
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 50 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 57 percent in 1991	74
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	17,677 of 22,414 eligible recipients were unable to participate	52
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	88

Darke County

County Seat	Greenville	Child Population	14,806
Total Population	53,619	1993 Total Births	712
Percent Minority	1.0%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	24.2%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.4	Children of Single Parents	1,964

Darke County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 14 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Seventy percent of Darke County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 11 percent of Darke County children live below poverty, compared to 8 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 9.9% percent--from 891 to 979 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	DARKE 1990	DARKE 1993	% CHANGE	— OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	285	272	-4.6%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	137	172	25.5%	52,341
Paternities Established	34	105	208.8%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	39.7%	46.1%	16.3%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$58.74	$64.92	10.5%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	13.5%	12.5%	-7.5%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	7.2%	5.5%	-23.9%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.7	5.6	-27.0%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	5.8%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	26.1%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	55.9%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	45.3% (1980)	63.8% (1990)	40.8%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$55 (1991)	$62 (1994)	12.7%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	10.3%	2.0%	-81.0%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.1%	1.2%	300%+	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Darke County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Greenville City	Versailles Ex Vill	Arcanum Butler Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	59%	55%	66%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	74%	65%	76%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	21%	6%	13%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		100%+ - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: DARKE COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Darke County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 27th among Ohio's 88 counties–26 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Moderately	1,851 of 3,437 children received no collection	16
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	172 children were born to unmarried parents/105 paternities were established	47
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	13 of 225 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,298 of 2,320 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	5
Child Care for the Working Poor	Worsened	947 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	85
ADC Child Care	Better	746 of 755 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	87
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, no eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 45 in 1990	1
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 41 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 51 percent in 1991	7
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 29 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 36 percent in 1991	6
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	256 of 296 eligible recipients were unable to participate	82
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	27

Defiance County

County Seat	Defiance	Child Population	11,279
Total Population	39,350	1993 Total Births	524
Percent Minority	6.1%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	28.1%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.0	Children of Single Parents	1,741

Defiance County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 16 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-nine percent of Defiance County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 10 percent of Defiance County children live below poverty, compared to 8 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by less than 1 percent--from 928 to 935 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	DEFIANCE 1990	DEFIANCE 1993	DEFIANCE % CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	219	219	0.0%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	146	147	0.7%	52,341
Paternities Established	66	110	66.7%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	62.3%	48.6%	-22.0%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$60.96	$87.09	42.9%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	25.2%	22.9%	-9.2%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.1%	5.5%	8.5%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	14.7	3.8	-74.0%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	8.9%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	25.6%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	42.9%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	44.9% (1980)	69.0% (1990)	53.6%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$59 (1991)	$63 (1994)	6.8%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	6.6%	23.5%	256.6%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	8.4%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Defiance County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Defiance City	Central Local	Northeastern Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	57%	44%	44%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	68%	67%	75%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	19%	14%	11%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		62% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: DEFIANCE COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Defiance County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 9th among Ohio's 88 counties--8 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	1,275 of 2,481 children received no collection	11
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	147 children were born to unmarried parents/110 paternities were established	33
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	3 of 28 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	743 of 1,732 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	42
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	316 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	39
ADC Child Care	Better	683 of 746 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	16
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 63 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 96 in 1990	60
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 50 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 61 percent in 1991	32
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 34 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 49 percent in 1991	18
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	218 of 307 eligible recipients were unable to participate	26
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	9

Delaware County

County Seat	Delaware	Child Population	18,406
Total Population	66,929	1993 Total Births	999
Percent Minority	3.0%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	16.2%
1993 Unemployment Rate	5.1	Children of Single Parents	2,445

Delaware County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 14 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-five percent of Delaware County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 5 percent of Delaware County children live below poverty, compared to 5 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 31.7 percent--from 777 to 1,023 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support

	DELAWARE 1990	DELAWARE 1993	DELAWARE % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	227	302	33.0%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	153	162	5.9%	52,341
Paternities Established	47	89	89.4%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	34.3%	44.2%	28.9%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$73.37	$84.31	14.9%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health

% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	9.3%	6.8%	-26.3%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.6%	7.4%	12.2%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	9.4	5.0	-46.8%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	9.8%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	18.9%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	48.0%	NA	27.5%

Child Care

% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	48.7% (1980)	62.9% (1990)	29.0%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$67 (1991)	$81 (1994)	20.9%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	4.7%	31.1%	557.2%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	10.0%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Delaware County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Delaware City	Big Walnut Local	Olentangy Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	54%	69%	66%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	64%	77%	72%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	18%	11%	4%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		54% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: DELAWARE COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Delaware County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 4th among Ohio's 88 counties--3 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Substantially	2,063 of 3,696 children received no collection	**21**
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	162 children were born to unmarried parents/89 paternities were established	**56**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	5 of 51 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,029 of 2,142 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**14**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	441 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**20**
ADC Child Care	Better	712 of 791 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**6**
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 89 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 103 in 1990	**76**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 41 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 60 percent in 1991	**10**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 31 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 46 percent in 1991	**7**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	192 of 297 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**11**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	4

Erie County

County Seat	Sandusky	Child Population	20,102
Total Population	76,779	1993 Total Births	1,097
Percent Minority	9.3%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	35.4%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.4	Children of Single Parents	4,108

Erie County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 21 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-eight percent of Erie County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 12 percent of Erie County children live below poverty, compared to 8 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 39.4 percent--from 1,819 to 2,535 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	ERIE 1990	ERIE 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	336	277	-17.6%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	291	388	33.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	43	919	2037.2%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	38.9%	24.7%	-36.5%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$73.25	$111.10	51.7%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	19.4%	15.2%	-21.6%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.4%	8.2%	28.2%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	9.3	6.4	-31.4%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	31.3%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	34.7%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	46.6% (1980)	70.5% (1990)	51.2%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$68 (1991)	$68 (1994)	0.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	5.9%	16.9%	184.5%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.1%	8.0%	300%+	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Erie County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Sandusky City	Perkins Local	Vermilion Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	28%	56%	38%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	42%	68%	51%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	54%	13%	15%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		66% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: ERIE COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Erie County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 51st among Ohio's 88 counties--50 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	5,882 of 7,810 children received no collection	70
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	388 children were born to unmarried parents/919 paternities were established	1
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 154 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,332 of 3,837 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	67
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	1,095 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	58
ADC Child Care	Better	1,863 of 2,024 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	20
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 149 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 223 in 1990	51
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 56 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 62 percent in 1991	57
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 44 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 46 percent in 1991	54
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	509 of 688 eligible recipients were unable to participate	34
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	51

Fairfield County

County Seat	Lancaster	Child Population	27,994
Total Population	103,461	1993 Total Births	1,370
Percent Minority	1.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	22.0%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.0	Children of Single Parents	4,522

Fairfield County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 17 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-five percent of Fairfield County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 11 percent of Fairfield County children live below poverty, compared to 8 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 1.8 percent--from 2,274 to 2,315 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	FAIRFIELD 1990	FAIRFIELD 1993	FAIRFIELD % CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	515	559	8.5%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	284	302	6.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	94	219	133.0%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	69.2%	51.5%	-25.5%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$46.95	$64.17	36.7%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	14.5%	11.6%	-19.9%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.4%	5.5%	-14.5%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	6.0	3.6	-39.2%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	2.4%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	23.5%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	40.7%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	44.8% (1980)	65.8% (1990)	46.8%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$61 (1991)	$73 (1994)	19.7%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	26.1%	37.6%	43.8%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.1%	10.2%	300%+	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Fairfield County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Lancaster City	Fairfield Union Local	Pickerington Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	45%	37%	56%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	55%	54%	72%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	31%	21%	2%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		63% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: FAIRFIELD COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Fairfield County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 11th among Ohio's 88 counties--10 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	2,959 of 6,101 children received no collection	9
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	302 children were born to unmarried parents/219 paternities were established	37
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	2 of 63 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,604 of 3,940 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	52
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	539 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	11
ADC Child Care	Better	1,572 of 1,751 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	5
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 160 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 228 in 1990	59
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 51 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 54 percent in 1991	35
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 40 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 42 percent in 1991	35
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	642 of 861 eligible recipients were unable to participate	37
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING.		OVERALL RANK	11

Fayette County

County Seat	Washington Court House	Child Population	7,245
Total Population	27,466	1993 Total Births	391
Percent Minority	3.2%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	32.7%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.6	Children of Single Parents	1,612

Fayette County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 23 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-five percent of Fayette County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 21 percent of Fayette County children live below poverty, compared to 14 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 4.2 percent--from 1,048 to 1,004 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	FAYETTE 1990	FAYETTE 1993	FAYETTE % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	207	183	-11.6%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	111	128	15.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	35	37	5.7%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	26.0%	41.0%	57.5%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$62.00	$51.67	-16.7%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	23.7%	19.7%	-16.8%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.8%	5.1%	-24.8%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.3	7.7	5.1%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	40.9%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	43.8%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	45.9% (1980)	54.1% (1990)	18.0%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$50 (1991)	$60 (1994)	20.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	5.8%	2.7%	-54.1%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	1.6%	NA	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Fayette County's 2 School Districts		Ohio Current
	Washington Court House City	Miami Trace Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	54%	50%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	70%	66%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	27%	23%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start	93% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: FAYETTE COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Fayette County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 60th among Ohio's 88 counties--59 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Substantially	1,744 of 2,956 children received no collection	29
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	128 children were born to unmarried parents/37 paternities were established	83
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 24 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	777 of 1,772 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	36
Child Care for the Working Poor	Worsened	402 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	84
ADC Child Care	Better	739 of 751 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	85
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 15 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 78 in 1990	12
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 48 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 62 percent in 1991	24
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 32 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 51 percent in 1991	11
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	237 of 279 eligible recipients were unable to participate	76
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING.		OVERALL RANK	60

Franklin County

County Seat	Columbus	Child Population	236,766
Total Population	961,437	1993 Total Births	16,438
Percent Minority	18.5%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	34.6%
1993 Unemployment Rate	4.6	Children of Single Parents	65,849

Franklin County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 29 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-five percent of Franklin County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***Seventeen percent of Franklin County children live below poverty, compared to 11 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 19.5 percent--from 41,433 to 49,519 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	FRANKLIN 1990	FRANKLIN 1993	FRANKLIN % CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	4,029	4,165	3.4%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	5,035	5,680	12.8%	52,341
Paternities Established	611	2,265	270.7%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	8.2%	21.2%	157.1%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$55.96	$86.19	54.0%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	16.8%	13.2%	-21.7%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	7.4%	7.9%	7.0%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	10.8	9.0	-16.6%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	24.8%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	38.3%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	18.6%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	48.8% (1980)	65.1% (1990)	33.4%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$73 (1991)	$81 (1994)	11.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	27.3%	33.3%	22.1%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	4.5%	300%+	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Franklin County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Columbus City	South-Western City	Westerville City	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	25%	41%	60%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	33%	53%	71%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	61%	29%	6%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		59% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: FRANKLIN COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Franklin County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 84th among Ohio's 88 counties--83 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Substantially	51,854 of 65,772 children received no collection	79
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	5,680 children were born to unmarried parents/2,265 paternities were established	73
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	97 of 390 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	10,956 of 59,013 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	86
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	6,698 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	16
ADC Child Care	Better	35,720 of 37,408 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	59
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 3,350 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 5,611 in 1990	66
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 57 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 59 percent in 1991	59
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 47 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 51 percent in 1991	61
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	12,968 of 14,671 eligible recipients were unable to participate	85
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	84

Fulton County

County Seat	Wauseon	Child Population	11,325
Total Population	38,498	1993 Total Births	558
Percent Minority	3.6%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	19.4%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.8	Children of Single Parents	1,668

Fulton County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 15 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Seventy-three percent of Fulton County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 7 percent of Fulton County children live below poverty, compared to 6 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 30.8 percent--from 523 to 684 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	FULTON 1990	FULTON 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	189	180	-4.8%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	100	108	8.0%	52,341
Paternities Established	21	83	295.2%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	29.7%	25.4%	-14.5%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$95.57	$86.20	-9.8%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	16.7%	11.5%	-31.4%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	4.9%	5.6%	13.4%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	8.4	16.1	92.0%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	7.8%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	23.1%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	52.3%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	49.9% (1980)	70.2% (1990)	40.6%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$64 (1991)	$69 (1994)	7.8%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	4.8%	11.1%	132.6%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	6.9%	8.7%	24.6%	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Fulton County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Wauseon Ex Vill	Pike-Delta-York Local	Swanton Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	51%	41%	39%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	64%	57%	51%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	18%	32%	15%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		67% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: FULTON COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Fulton County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 36th among Ohio's 88 counties--35 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	2,465 of 3,303 children received no collection	68
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	108 children were born to unmarried parents/83 paternities were established	29
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	2 of 19 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	829 of 1,585 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	9
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	584 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	76
ADC Child Care	Better	464 of 508 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	14
Head Start Participation	Worsened	In 1994, 45 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 27 in 1990	49
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Worsened	In 1993, 52 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 51 percent in 1991	41
Math Proficiency Test	Worsened	In 1993, 41 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 40 percent in 1991	37
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	143 of 189 eligible recipients were unable to participate	45
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING.		OVERALL RANK	36

Gallia County

County Seat	Gallipolis	Child Population	8,266
Total Population	30,954	1993 Total Births	408
Percent Minority	3.6%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	30.4%
1993 Unemployment Rate	9.0	Children of Single Parents	1,589

Gallia County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 20 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-three percent of Gallia County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 27 percent of Gallia County children live below poverty, compared to 20 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by less than 1 percent--from 2,098 to 2,091 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	GALLIA 1990	GALLIA 1993	GALLIA % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	214	180	-15.9%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	104	124	19.2%	52,341
Paternities Established	47	99	110.6%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	29.5%	33.3%	12.7%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$59.22	$53.52	-9.6%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	28.3%	17.3%	-38.7%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.0%	6.6%	10.3%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	25.5	12.3	-51.9%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	3.6%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	54.4%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	29.4%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	39.6% (1980)	54.6% (1990)	38.0%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$53 (1991)	$71 (1994)	34.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	23.5%	53.5%	127.2%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	1.0%	5.7%	300%+	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Gallia County's 2 School Districts		Ohio Current
	Gallipolis City	Gallia County Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	41%	39%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	51%	44%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	29%	45%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start	73% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: GALLIA COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Gallia County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 47th among Ohio's 88 counties--46 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Moderately	1,714 of 2,568 children received no collection	52
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	124 children were born to unmarried parents/99 paternities were established	27
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	2 of 56 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	804 cf 2,734 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	76
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	104 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	4
ADC Child Care	Better	1,431 of 1,517 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	38
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 81 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 181 in 1990	35
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 60 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 69 percent in 1991	70
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 52 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 57 percent in 1991	79
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	460 of 659 eligible recipients were unable to participate	22
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/ RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING.		OVERALL RANK	47

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Geauga County

County Seat	Chardon	Child Population	23,247
Total Population	81,129	1993 Total Births	1,215
Percent Minority	1.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	9.2%
1993 Unemployment Rate	5.1	Children of Single Parents	2,330

Geauga County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 10 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-six percent of Geauga County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 8 percent of Geauga County children live below poverty, compared to 4 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 17.5 percent--from 549 to 645 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	GEAUGA 1990	GEAUGA 1993	GEAUGA % CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	298	236	-20.8%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	92	112	21.7%	52,341
Paternities Established	38	82	115.8%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	55.3%	49.4%	-10.7%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$101.88	$93.35	-8.4%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	20.0%	19.8%	-1.2%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	4.6%	5.2%	12.7%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	5.8	4.9	-14.9%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	7.4%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	9.6%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	52.1%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	36.4% (1980)	51.9% (1990)	42.6%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$79 (1991)	$91 (1994)	15.2%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	5.7%	13.3%	135.2%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	9.7%	NA	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Geauga County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Chardon Local	Kenston Local	West Geauga Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	61%	64%	68%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	73%	71%	77%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	17%	6%	4%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		54% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: GEAUGA COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Geauga County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 14th among Ohio's 88 counties–13 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	1,383 of 2,734 children received no collection	10
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	112 children were born to unmarried parents/82 paternities were established	36
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	2 of 27 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	716 of 1,373 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	10
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	989 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	67
ADC Child Care	Better	446 of 494 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	8
Head Start Participation	Worsened	In 1994, 54 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 32 in 1990	80
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 37 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 37 percent in 1991	2
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 27 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 28 percent in 1991	3
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	190 of 220 eligible recipients were unable to participate	81
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING.		OVERALL RANK	14

Greene County

County Seat	Xenia	Child Population	35,128
Total Population	136,731	1993 Total Births	1,708
Percent Minority	9.3%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	22.7%
1993 Unemployment Rate	4.7	Children of Single Parents	6,517

Greene County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 19 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-three percent of Greene County children live in homes–both single-parent and two-parent families–where all parents are employed. ***More than 11 percent of Greene County children live below poverty, compared to 8 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 19.7 percent–from 2,659 to 3,184 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support

	GREENE 1990	GREENE 1993	GREENE % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	69[illegible]	559	-19.2%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	352	388	10.2%	52,341
Paternities Established	76	211	177.6%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	37.5%	36.1%	-3.8%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$75.18	$59.57	-20.8%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health

% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	12.3%	11.7%	-4.9%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.9%	6.9%	16.1%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	6.1	8.8	44.0%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	22.6%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	35.7%	NA	27.5%

Child Care

% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	45.2% (1980)	63.6% (1990)	40.8%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$70 (1991)	$71 (1994)	1.4%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	13.4%	15.3%	14.7%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	8.3%	NA	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Greene County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Xenia City	Beavercreek Local	Sugarcreek Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	53%	74%	73%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	69%	83%	80%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	28%	4%	NA	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		54% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: GREENE COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Greene County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 53rd among Ohio's 88 counties--52 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	6,539 of 10,236 children received no collection	44
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	388 children were born to unmarried parents/211 paternities were established	57
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 24 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,725 of 4,836 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	61
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	1,442 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	61
ADC Child Care	Better	2,307 of 2,515 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	17
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 249 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 314 in 1990	76
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 41 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 48 percent in 1991	9
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 31 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 37 percent in 1991	7
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	840 of 862 eligible recipients were unable to participate	88
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	53

Guernsey County

County Seat	Cambridge	Child Population	10,477
Total Population	39,024	1993 Total Births	569
Percent Minority	2.2%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	32.9%
1993 Unemployment Rate	11.5	Children of Single Parents	2,288

Guernsey County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 22 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-seven percent of Guernsey County children live in homes --both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 23 percent of Guernsey County children live below poverty, compared to 15 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 2.3 percent--from 1,909 to 1,952 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	GUERNSEY 1990	GUERNSEY 1993	GUERNSEY % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	188	231	22.9%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	149	187	25.5%	52,341
Paternities Established	60	70	16.7%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	33.4%	32.8%	-1.8%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$65.24	$69.68	6.8%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	16.3%	26.7%	63.7%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.5%	6.9%	5.4%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	5.6	3.5	-37.2%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.9%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	49.7%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	41.0%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	43.7% (1980)	55.8% (1990)	27.7%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$52 (1991)	$56 (1994)	7.7%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	21.8%	29.7%	36.1%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	9.8%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Guernsey County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Cambridge City	East Guernsey Local	Rolling Hills Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	36%	37%	40%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	44%	46%	51%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	44%	35%	36%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		76% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: GUERNSEY COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Guernsey County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 44th among Ohio's 88 counties--43 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	2,228 of 3,314 children received no collection	54
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	187 children were born to unmarried parents/70 paternities were established	76
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	2 of 218 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,308 of 3,192 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	50
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	411 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	23
ADC Child Care	Better	1,349 of 1,495 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	7
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 80 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 187 in 1990	25
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 63 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 68 percent in 1991	78
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 53 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 54 percent in 1991	83
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	453 of 735 eligible recipients were unable to participate	5
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING.		OVERALL RANK	44

Hamilton County

County Seat	Cincinnati	Child Population	224,930
Total Population	866,228	1993 Total Births	13,428
Percent Minority	22.3%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	38.9%
1993 Unemployment Rate	5.5	Children of Single Parents	68,156

Hamilton County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 31 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-four percent of Hamilton County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***Nineteen percent of Hamilton County children live below poverty, compared to 11 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 12 percent--from 39,309 to 44,034 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	HAMILTON 1990	HAMILTON 1993	HAMILTON % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	3,003	2,779	-7.5%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	5,028	5,226	3.9%	52,341
Paternities Established	2,837	3,130	10.3%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	18.7%	16.2%	-13.6%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$27.48	$63.85	132.4%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	15.5%	14.2%	-8.2%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	7.9%	8.2%	3.5%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	10.7	10.9	1.6%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	11.4%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	36.9%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	19.6%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	44.8% (1980)	63.2% (1990)	41.0%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$76 (1991)	$87 (1994)	14.5%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	11.1%	29.0%	161.1%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	3.3%	7.5%	123.2%	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Hamilton County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Cincinnati City	Northwest Local	Oak Hills Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	23%	52%	63%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	28%	64%	69%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	66%	18%	NA	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		62% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: HAMILTON COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Hamilton County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 74th among Ohio's 88 counties--73 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	106,893 of 127,494 children received no collection	85
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	5,226 children were born to unmarried parents/3,130 paternities were established	50
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	246 of 2,158 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	10,514 of 53,630 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	85
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	6,418 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	25
ADC Child Care	Better	31,781 of 34,341 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	24
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 2,733 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 5,628 in 1990	60
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 56 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 60 percent in 1991	56
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 49 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 55 percent in 1991	69
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	7,007 of 9,174 eligible recipients were unable to participate	47
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	74

Hancock County

County Seat	Findlay	Child Population	17,642
Total Population	65,536	1993 Total Births	1,013
Percent Minority	3.0%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	25.7%
1993 Unemployment Rate	4.9	Children of Single Parents	2,574

Hancock County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 15 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Seventy percent of Hancock County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 8 percent of Hancock County children live below poverty, compared to 7 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 12.1 percent--from 1,010 to 1,132 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

	HANCOCK			OHIO
Child Support	1990	1993	% CHANGE	CURRENT
Children of Divorce	304	262	-13.8%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	200	260	30.0%	52,341
Paternities Established	62	122	96.8%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	45.3%	45.3%	0.1%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$72.15	$76.05	5.4%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	18.3%	13.9%	-24.0%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.3%	6.2%	17.3%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	5.0	7.9	57.9%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	22.3%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	49.4%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	49.6% (1980)	68.7% (1990)	38.5%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$55 (1991)	$66 (1994)	20.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	17.2%	31.0%	80.2%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	6.1%	5.6%	-7.1%	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Hancock County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Findlay City	Cory-Rawson Local	McComb Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	52%	64%	69%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	59%	72%	73%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	17%	14%	23%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		67% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: HANCOCK COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Hancock County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 24th among Ohio's 88 counties--23 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Slightly	1,866 of 3,412 children received no collection	19
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	260 children were born to unmarried parents/122 paternities were established	64
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 105 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,206 of 2,441 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	11
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	454 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	21
ADC Child Care	Worsened	856 of 907 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	41
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 80 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 140 in 1990	49
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 45 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 49 percent in 1991	19
Math Proficiency Test	Worsened	In 1993, 38 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 37 percent in 1991	28
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	295 of 342 eligible recipients were unable to participate	80
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	24

Hardin County

County Seat	Kenton	Child Population	7,986
Total Population	31,111	1993 Total Births	412
Percent Minority	1.4%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	28.4%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.7	Children of Single Parents	1,358

Hardin County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 17 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-four percent of Hardin County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 21 percent of Hardin County children live below poverty, compared to 13 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 4.2 percent--from 913 to 875 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support

	HARDIN 1990	HARDIN 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	200	148	-26.0%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	93	117	25.8%	52,341
Paternities Established	52	94	80.8%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	44.8%	45.6%	1.7%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$63.31	$78.75	24.4%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health

% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	29.4%	24.0%	-18.2%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	3.8%	4.6%	21.4%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	5.0	7.3	45.6%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	32.3%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	42.5%	NA	27.5%

Child Care

% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	41.8% (1980)	60.0% (1990)	43.5%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$60 (1991)	$68 (1994)	13.3%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	0.3%	8.3%	2404.2%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	3.3%	NA	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Hardin County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Kenton City	Ada Ex Vill	Riverdale Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	48%	53%	53%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	62%	61%	66%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	32%	14%	13%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		100%+ - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: HARDIN COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Hardin County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 55th among Ohio's 88 counties--54 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Slightly	1,114 of 2,047 children received no collection	18
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	117 children were born to unmarried parents/94 paternities were established	26
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 18 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	657 of 1,546 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	45
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	527 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	82
ADC Child Care	Better	591 of 611 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	70
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, no eligible preschoolers were unable to participate.	1
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 54 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 60 percent in 1991	50
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 42 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 49 percent in 1991	48
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	299 of 342 eligible recipients were unable to participate	84
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	55

Harrison County

County Seat	Cadiz	Child Population	4,067
Total Population	16,085	1993 Total Births	187
Percent Minority	2.7%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	28.9%
1993 Unemployment Rate	8.2	Children of Single Parents	743

Harrison County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 19 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty percent of Harrison County children live in homes–both single-parent and two-parent families–where all parents are employed. ***More than 28 percent of Harrison County children live below poverty, compared to 16 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 1.6 percent–from 884 to 898 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	HARRISON 1990	HARRISON 1993	HARRISON % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	64	69	7.8%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	50	54	8.0%	52,341
Paternities Established	45	56	24.4%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	37.2%	42.5%	14.3%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$51.87	$51.31	-1.1%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	16.6%	15.1%	-9.2%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	8.8%	5.9%	-33.2%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	9.8	5.3	-45.4%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	51.9%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	31.7%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	26.0% (1980)	40.4% (1990)	55.6%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$65 (1991)	$80 (1994)	23.1%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	29.0%	16.8%	-41.8%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	5.0%	NA	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Harrison County's 2 School Districts		Ohio Current
	Harrison Hills City	Conotton Valley Union Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	49%	46%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	60%	52%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	40%	25%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start	76% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: HARRISON COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Harrison County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 44th among Ohio's 88 counties--43 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Moderately	651 of 1,133 children received no collection	**26**
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	54 children were born to unmarried parents/56 paternities were established	**10**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 199 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	371 of 1,171 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**73**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Worsened	128 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**60**
ADC Child Care	Better	587 of 618 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**52**
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 33 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 65 in 1990	**27**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 52 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 71 percent in 1991	**40**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 42 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 56 percent in 1991	**44**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	346 of 417 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**69**
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	44

Henry County

County Seat	Napoleon	Child Population	8,452
Total Population	29,108	1993 Total Births	397
Percent Minority	4.0%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	25.2%
1993 Unemployment Rate	8.0	Children of Single Parents	1,038

Henry County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 13 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Seventy-three percent of Henry County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 8 percent of Henry County children live below poverty, compared to 6 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 19.5 percent--from 411 to 491 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	HENRY 1990	HENRY 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	140	170	21.4%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	88	100	13.6%	52,341
Paternities Established	23	57	147.8%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	45.4%	40.3%	-11.3%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$66.26	$80.21	21.1%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	19.0%	13.4%	-29.5%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	4.3%	7.3%	69.9%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	6.5	10.1	55.0%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	22.3%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	42.9%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	48.2% (1980)	74.8% (1990)	55.2%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$55 (1991)	$59 (1994)	7.3%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	3.7%	10.8%	193.0%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	6.4%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Henry County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Napoleon City	Liberty Center Local	Patrick Henry Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	59%	65%	60%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	68%	74%	73%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	17%	13%	12%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		76% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: HENRY COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Henry County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 17th among Ohio's 88 counties–16 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	1,081 of 1,811 children received no collection	31
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	100 children were born to unmarried parents/57 paternities were established	54
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 8 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	499 of 1,162 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	42
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	346 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	78
ADC Child Care	Better	338 of 361 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	31
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 20 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 30 in 1990	28
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 41 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 57 percent in 1991	8
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 32 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 43 percent in 1991	9
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	113 of 154 eligible recipients were unable to participate	32
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	17

Highland County

County Seat	Hillsboro	Child Population	9,792
Total Population	35,728	1993 Total Births	523
Percent Minority	2.4%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	28.9%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.9	Children of Single Parents	1,538

Highland County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 16 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-two percent of Highland County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 18 percent of Highland County children live below poverty, compared to 15 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC remained at 1,375.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support

	HIGHLAND 1990	HIGHLAND 1993	HIGHLAND % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	199	240	20.6%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	117	151	29.1%	52,341
Paternities Established	78	109	39.7%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	42.0%	44.1%	5.1%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$50.78	$55.29	8.9%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health

% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	20.5%	17.7%	-13.7%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	4.2%	7.8%	86.7%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	10.6	9.6	-9.8%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	10.6%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	39.4%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	43.5%	NA	27.5%

Child Care

% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	46.7% (1980)	61.4% (1990)	31.6%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$65 (1991)	$74 (1994)	13.8%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	6.4%	28.0%	337.5%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	6.9%	NA	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Highland County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Hillsboro City	Greenfield Ex Vill	Lynchburg-Clay Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	40%	27%	49%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	48%	44%	54%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	22%	27%	27%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		100%+ - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: HIGHLAND COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Highland County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 30th among Ohio's 88 counties--29 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Slightly	1,341 of 2,400 children received no collection	23
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	151 children were born to unmarried parents/109 paternities were established	38
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	26 of 245 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,013 of 2,327 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	39
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	449 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	28
ADC Child Care	Better	920 of 988 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	26
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, no eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 14 in 1990	1
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 64 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 70 percent in 1991	80
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 53 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 55 percent in 1991	80
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	276 of 385 eligible recipients were unable to participate	28
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	30

Hocking County

County Seat	Logan	Child Population	6,793
Total Population	25,533	1993 Total Births	317
Percent Minority	1.3%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	26.5%
1993 Unemployment Rate	10.0	Children of Single Parents	1,299

Hocking County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 20 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-six percent of Hocking County children live in homes–both single-parent and two-parent families–where all parents are employed. ***More than 20 percent of Hocking County children live below poverty, compared to 14 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 6.6 percent–from 1,143 to 1,068 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	HOCKING 1990	HOCKING 1993	HOCKING % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	180	171	-5.0%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	92	84	-8.7%	52,341
Paternities Established	91	130	42.9%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	35.5%	37.1%	4.6%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$51.99	$58.60	12.7%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	21.9%	14.9%	-32.1%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	3.5%	10.4%	197.4%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	8.0	12.6	57.7%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	44.7%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	44.6%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	36.5% (1980)	56.5% (1990)	54.5%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$48 (1991)	$65 (1994)	35.4%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	34.4%	25.7%	-25.4%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	4.6%	NA	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Hocking County's School District	Ohio Current
	Logan-Hocking Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	52%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	64%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	32%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start	87% - Countywide	62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: HOCKING COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Hocking County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 13th among Ohio's 88 counties–12 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Slightly	1,708 of 2,717 children received no collection	40
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	84 children were born to unmarried parents/130 paternities were established	4
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 18 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	818 of 1,835 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	32
Child Care for the Working Poor	Worsened	200 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	34
ADC Child Care	Better	738 of 774 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	57
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 25 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 98 in 1990	14
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 48 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 57 percent in 1991	23
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 36 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 51 percent in 1991	24
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	304 of 381 eligible recipients were unable to participate	55
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	13

Holmes County

County Seat	Millersburg	Child Population	11,773
Total Population	32,849	1993 Total Births	817
Percent Minority	0.4%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	6.9%
1993 Unemployment Rate	4.0	Children of Single Parents	699

Holmes County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 6 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Thirty-seven percent of Holmes County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 24 percent of Holmes County children live below poverty, compared to 12 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by less than 1 percent--from 255 to 253 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	HOLMES 1990	HOLMES 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	47	60	27.7%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	47	56	19.1%	52,341
Paternities Established	39	24	-38.5%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	44.8%	33.7%	-24.7%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$40.25	$82.33	104.5%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	49.3%	53.4%	8.5%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	4.0%	4.7%	16.3%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	4.0	7.3	83.6%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	3.2%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	10.4%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	56.3%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	30.5% (1980)	35.6% (1990)	16.8%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$68 (1991)	$68 (1994)	0.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	2.3%	8.5%	276.0%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	6.7%	4.1%	-38.0%	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Holmes County's 2 School Districts		Ohio Current
	East Holmes Local	West Holmes Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	69%	61%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	80%	70%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	16%	29%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start	100%+ - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: HOLMES COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Holmes County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 11th among Ohio's 88 counties--10 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	679 of 1,025 children received no collection	51
Paternities Established	Worsened	56 children were born to unmarried parents/24 paternities were established	70
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	9 of 268 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	440 of 781 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	3
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	1,048 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	81
ADC Child Care	Worsened	185 of 193 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	65
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, no eligible preschoolers were unable to participate.	1
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 37 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 42 percent in 1991	3
Math Proficiency Test	Worsened	In 1993, 28 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 27 percent in 1991	4
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	29 of 50 eligible recipients were unable to participate	2
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	11

Huron County

County Seat	Norwalk	Child Population	16,462
Total Population	56,240	1993 Total Births	894
Percent Minority	2.2%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	28.0%
1993 Unemployment Rate	10.6	Children of Single Parents	2,858

Huron County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 18 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-seven percent of Huron County children live in homes–both single-parent and two-parent families–where all parents are employed. ***More than 12 percent of Huron County children live below poverty, compared to 8 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 14.8 percent–from 1,579 to 1,812 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	HURON 1990	HURON 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	377	299	-20.7%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	235	250	6.4%	52,341
Paternities Established	43	179	316.3%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	50.0%	47.5%	-4.9%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$66.85	$67.57	1.1%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	22.1%	21.7%	-2.0%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.5%	6.2%	-5.4%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	9.4	10.1	7.1%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.9%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	34.8%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	46.3%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	44.6% (1980)	67.4% (1990)	51.1%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$61 (1991)	$65 (1994)	6.6%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	18.9%	25.2%	33.0%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	5.9%	NA	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Huron County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Bellevue City	Norwalk City	Willard City	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	44%	41%	39%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	54%	50%	54%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	22%	25%	27%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		57% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: HURON COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Huron County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 42nd among Ohio's 88 counties--41 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	2,143 of 4,082 children received no collection	14
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	250 children were born to unmarried parents/179 paternities were established	41
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	1 of 54 clinic hours per month was available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,619 of 3,497 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	24
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	690 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	36
ADC Child Care	Better	1,281 of 1,362 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	36
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 143 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 262 in 1990	72
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 56 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 65 percent in 1991	54
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 44 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 51 percent in 1991	52
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	371 of 452 eligible recipients were unable to participate	63
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	42

Jackson County

County Seat	Jackson	Child Population	8,303
Total Population	30,230	1993 Total Births	409
Percent Minority	1.1%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	33.0%
1993 Unemployment Rate	8.7	Children of Single Parents	1,867

Jackson County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 23 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty percent of Jackson County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 29 percent of Jackson County children live below poverty, compared to 22 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 13.7 percent--from 2,227 to 1,922 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	JACKSON 1990	JACKSON 1993	JACKSON % CHANGE	OHIO, CURRENT
Children of Divorce	174	177	1.7%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	106	135	27.4%	52,341
Paternities Established	93	104	11.8%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	44.6%	46.4%	4.0%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$45.75	$48.09	5.1%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	28.0%	15.5%	-44.6%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.6%	6.6%	0.0%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.1	9.8	37.7%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	4.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	56.3%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	35.6%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	38.6% (1980)	50.8% (1990)	31.5%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$45 (1991)	$58 (1994)	28.9%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	18.8%	61.6%	227.4%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	4.8%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Jackson County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Jackson City	Wellston City	Oak Hill Union Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	43%	49%	35%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	55%	52%	47%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	29%	42%	28%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		75% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: JACKSON COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Jackson County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 21st among Ohio's 88 counties--20 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Slightly	1,303 of 2,430 children received no collection	15
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	135 children were born to unmarried parents/104 paternities were established	28
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	2 of 50 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	980 of 2,755 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	64
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	111 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	2
ADC Child Care	Better	1,274 of 1,338 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	53
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 74 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 200 in 1990	32
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 57 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 68 percent in 1991	62
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 48 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 58 percent in 1991	64
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	285 of 489 eligible recipients were unable to participate	3
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	21

Jefferson County

County Seat	Steubenville	Child Population	18,947
Total Population	80,298	1993 Total Births	856
Percent Minority	6.3%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	33.6%
1993 Unemployment Rate	9.1	Children of Single Parents	4,495

Jefferson County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 24 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Forty-seven percent of Jefferson County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 25 percent of Jefferson County children live below poverty, compared to 14 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 1 percent--from 4,338 to 4,383 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	JEFFERSON 1990	JEFFERSON 1993	JEFFERSON % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	359	318	-11.4%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	244	288	18.0%	52,341
Paternities Established	47	130	176.6%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	16.3%	17.0%	3.9%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$60.51	$93.43	54.4%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	25.9%	20.8%	-19.8%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.1%	8.5%	39.8%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	9.6	8.2	-14.8%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	5.2%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	45.6%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	22.5%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	27.0% (1980)	44.9% (1990)	66.4%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$65 (1991)	$73 (1994)	12.3%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	35.5%	21.6%	-39.1%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	6.7%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Jefferson County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Buckeye Local	Edison Local	Indian Creek Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	39%	44%	49%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	41%	60%	60%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	33%	29%	24%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		56% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: JEFFERSON COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Jefferson County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 82nd among Ohio's 88 counties--81 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Slightly	4,698 of 5,657 children received no collection	**84**
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	288 children were born to unmarried parents/130 paternities were established	**67**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	5 of 96 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,124 of 4,987 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**82**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Worsened	417 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**44**
ADC Child Care	Better	2,833 of 3,038 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**28**
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 307 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 496 in 1990	**74**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 58 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 62 percent in 1991	**64**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 48 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 50 percent in 1991	**66**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	1,250 of 1,590 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**51**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	82

Knox County

County Seat	Mount Vernon	Child Population	11,836
Total Population	47,473	1993 Total Births	618
Percent Minority	1.5%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	21.7%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.1	Children of Single Parents	1,784

Knox County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 16 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-three percent of Knox County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 17 percent of Knox County children live below poverty, compared to 10 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 8.6 percent--from 1,239 to 1,132 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	KNOX 1990	KNOX 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	188	141	-25.0%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	127	134	5.5%	52,341
Paternities Established	7	41	485.7%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	60.7%	52.1%	-14.2%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$50.97	$63.18	24.0%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	19.1%	17.5%	-8.2%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.1%	6.3%	23.7%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	5.0	6.5	29.4%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	3.7%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	32.8%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	47.7%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	41.6% (1980)	59.5% (1990)	42.9%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$54 (1991)	$66 (1994)	22.2%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	16.1%	39.2%	143.8%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	11.3%	11.3%	0.0%	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Knox County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Mount Vernon City	Centerburg Local	Fredericktown Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	55%	46%	53%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	63%	64%	63%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	28%	12%	17%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		100%+ - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: KNOX COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Knox County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 1st among Ohio's 88 counties.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	1,074 of 2,244 children received no collection	8
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	134 children were born to unmarried parents/41 paternities were established	80
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	5 of 136 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,112 of 2,330 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	16
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	380 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	9
ADC Child Care	No Change	747 of 842 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	3
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, no eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 51 in 1990	1
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 46 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 57 percent in 1991	20
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 36 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 47 percent in 1991	23
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	198 of 289 eligible recipients were unable to participate	19
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	1

Lake County

County Seat	Painesville	Child Population	53,744
Total Population	215,499	1993 Total Births	2,796
Percent Minority	2.6%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	18.8%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.9	Children of Single Parents	8,952

Lake County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 17 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-six percent of Lake County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 6 percent of Lake County children live below poverty, compared to 4 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 15.7 percent--from 2,868 to 3,318 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	LAKE 1990	LAKE 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	854	787	-7.8%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	451	525	16.4%	52,341
Paternities Established	34	70	105.9%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	60.0%	48.1%	-19.8%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$63.20	$66.82	5.7%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	6.8%	6.7%	-1.5%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.4%	5.5%	1.3%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	5.9	6.8	15.2%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	14.8%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	17.5%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	38.9%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	39.7% (1980)	60.6% (1990)	52.7%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$67 (1991)	$76 (1994)	13.4%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	14.3%	25.3%	77.4%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.9%	6.1%	300%+	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Lake County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Willoughby-Eastlake City	Mentor Ex Vill	Painesville Township Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	58%	64%	48%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	68%	74%	61%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	19%	12%	41%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		70% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: LAKE COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Lake County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 19th among Ohio's 88 counties--18 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	7,125 of 13,741 children received no collection	12
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	525 children were born to unmarried parents/70 paternities were established	88
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	2 of 14 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	2,262 of 5,811 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	58
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	920 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	35
ADC Child Care	Better	2,412 of 2,570 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	34
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 197 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 340 in 1990	46
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 44 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 50 percent in 1991	14
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 33 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 39 percent in 1991	14
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	641 of 929 eligible recipients were unable to participate	20
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	19

Lawrence County

County Seat	Ironton	Child Population	16,707
Total Population	61,834	1993 Total Births	820
Percent Minority	2.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	32.6%
1993 Unemployment Rate	8.2	Children of Single Parents	3,769

Lawrence County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 23 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Forty-nine percent of Lawrence County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 32 percent of Lawrence County children live below poverty, compared to 20 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 3 percent--from 4,931 to 4,782 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support

	LAWRENCE 1990	LAWRENCE 1993	LAWRENCE % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	373	340	-8.8%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	237	267	12.7%	52,341
Paternities Established	108	102	-5.6%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	22.9%	21.5%	-6.2%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$57.98	$60.12	3.7%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health

% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	17.3%	15.6%	-9.7%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	7.3%	7.4%	1.9%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	6.9	3.7	-47.0%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	5.8%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	60.2%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	26.6%	NA	27.5%

Child Care

% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	31.0% (1980)	50.1% (1990)	61.7%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$51 (1991)	$64 (1994)	25.5%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	23.2%	49.0%	111.4%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	1.6%	5.4%	230.7%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Lawrence County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Ironton City	Rock Hill Local	South Point Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	51%	48%	54%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	60%	51%	66%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	32%	50%	38%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		60% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: LAWRENCE COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Lawrence County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 55th among Ohio's 88 counties--54 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	7,267 of 9,253 children received no collection	77
Paternities Established	Worsened	267 children were born to unmarried parents/102 paternities were established	75
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	52 of 904 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,567 of 5,884 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	79
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	254 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	6
ADC Child Care	Better	3,250 of 3,436 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	44
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 312 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 430 in 1990	64
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 50 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 69 percent in 1991	33
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 42 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 59 percent in 1991	45
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	610 of 1,249 eligible recipients were unable to participate	1
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: #1 = BEST PERFORMANCE RANKING, WHILE #88 = WORST PERFORMANCE RANKING			OVERALL RANK 55

Licking County

County Seat	Newark	Child Population	33,770
Total Population	128,300	1993 Total Births	1,789
Percent Minority	2.4%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	28.0%
1993 Unemployment Rate	5.7	Children of Single Parents	6,556

Licking County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 20 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-three percent of Licking County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 14 percent of Licking County children live below poverty, compared to 9 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 2.5 percent--from 3,802 to 3,708 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	LICKING 1990	LICKING 1993	LICKING % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	716	591	-17.5%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	396	501	26.5%	52,341
Paternities Established	234	282	20.5%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	25.6%	36.0%	40.3%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$71.16	$63.15	-11.3%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	14.4%	12.8%	-11.3%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.3%	6.1%	-2.4%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.4	5.0	-32.0%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	6.3%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	31.8%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	42.2%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	42.7% (1980)	61.0% (1990)	42.9%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$61 (1991)	$68 (1994)	11.5%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	34.9%	29.0%	-16.9%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.1%	5.7%	300%+	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Licking County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Newark City	Lakewood Local	Southwest Licking Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	32%	45%	40%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	40%	52%	53%	58%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	34%	33%	11%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		73% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: LICKING COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Licking County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 65th among Ohio's 88 counties--64 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Substantially	5,513 of 8,608 children received no collection	**46**
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	501 children were born to unmarried parents/282 paternities were established	**55**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	8 of 134 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	2,822 of 6,683 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**46**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Worsened	983 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**25**
ADC Child Care	Better	2,698 of 2,861 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**38**
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 184 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 394 in 1990	**35**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 58 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 64 percent in 1991	**63**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 49 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 51 percent in 1991	**68**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	983 of 1,145 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**79**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING; WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	65

Logan County

County Seat	Bellefontaine	Child Population	11,682
Total Population	42,310	1993 Total Births	628
Percent Minority	2.7%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	26.9%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.1	Children of Single Parents	2,206

Logan County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 20 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-six percent of Logan County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***Thirteen percent of Logan County children live below poverty, compared to 9 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 19.5 percent--from 1,192 to 1,425 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support

	LOGAN 1990	LOGAN 1993	LOGAN % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	289	241	-16.6%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	164	169	3.0%	52,341
Paternities Established	68	169	148.5%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	33.3%	39.1%	17.4%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$65.66	$64.61	-1.6%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health

% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	16.2%	15.3%	-5.8%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.3%	8.6%	62.2%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	8.8	8.0	-9.5%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	31.7%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	39.7%	NA	27.5%

Child Care

% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	42.5% (1980)	56.7% (1990)	33.4%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$55 (1991)	$63 (1994)	14.5%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	18.0%	11.7%	-35.4%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	4.4%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Logan County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Bellefontaine City	Benjamin Logan Local	Indian Lake Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	40%	40%	36%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	49%	60%	54%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	28%	14%	24%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		48% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: LOGAN COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Logan County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 80th among Ohio's 88 counties--79 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Moderately	2,449 of 4,022children received no collection	33
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	169 children were born to unmarried parents/169 paternities were established	13
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 11 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	893 of 2,249 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	56
Child Care for the Working Poor	Worsened	463 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	73
ADC Child Care	Better	1,055 of 1,103 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	60
Head Start Participation	Worsened	In 1994, 134 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 129 in 1990	87
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 61 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 65 percent in 1991	73
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 47 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 49 percent in 1991	60
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	382 of 452 eligible recipients were unable to participate	74
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING; 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	80

Lorain County

County Seat	Elyria	Child Population	74,416
Total Population	271,126	1993 Total Births	4,070
Percent Minority	10.9%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	36.0%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.6	Children of Single Parents	17,720

Lorain County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 24 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-one percent of Lorain County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 16 percent of Lorain County children live below poverty, compared to 9 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 3.6 percent--from 10,936 to 11,332 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	LORAIN 1990	LORAIN 1993	% CHANGE	— OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	1,364	1,293	-5.2%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	1,261	1,466	16.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	738	961	30.2%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	22.8%	18.8%	-17.7%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$71.32	$88.58	24.2%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	22.1%	22.4%	1.3%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.1%	7.6%	25.3%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	12.9	10.6	-18.1%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	32.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	34.0%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	27.7%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	38.3% (1980)	59.0% (1990)	54.0%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$68 (1991)	$80 (1994)	17.6%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	18.8%	29.7%	58.2%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	6.8%	300%+	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Lorain County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Elyria City	Lorain City	North Ridgeville City	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	30%	27%	46%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	44%	37%	51%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	34%	51%	13%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		84% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: LORAIN COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Lorain County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 71st among Ohio's 88 counties--70 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	23,944 of 29,481 children received no collection	80
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	1,466 children were born to unmarried parents/961 paternities were established	46
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	24 of 74 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	4,254 of 15,346 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	78
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	1,632 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	23
ADC Child Care	Better	7,921 of 8,497 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	27
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 284 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 1,128 in 1990	16
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 59 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 70 percent in 1991	67
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 47 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 60 percent in 1991	62
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	2,959 of 3,243 eligible recipients were unable to participate	86
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	71

Lucas County

County Seat	Toledo	Child Population	122,315
Total Population	462,361	1993 Total Births	7,355
Percent Minority	17.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	43.8%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.9	Children of Single Parents	35,837

Lucas County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 30 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-four percent of Lucas County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 20 percent of Lucas County children live below poverty, compared to 13 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 13.9 percent--from 26,585 to 30,280 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	LUCAS 1990	LUCAS 1993	LUCAS % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	3,262	1,970	-39.6%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	3,208	3,225	0.5%	52,341
Paternities Established	1,578	2,374	50.4%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	22.9%	25.0%	9.1%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$57.87	$67.08	15.9%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	21.6%	16.0%	-25.8%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	7.6%	8.0%	5.4%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	9.1	10.2	12.1%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.3%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	48.0%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	17.6%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	45.3% (1980)	61.7% (1990)	36.2%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$63 (1991)	$70 (1994)	11.1%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	8.8%	11.5%	30.9%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	1.3%	3.9%	194.8%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Lucas County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Oregon City	Sylvania City	Toledo City	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	47%	60%	20%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	56%	69%	27%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	17%	8%	53%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		49% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: LUCAS COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Lucas County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 85th among Ohio's 88 counties--84 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Slightly	41,432 of 55,228 children received no collection	**69**
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	3,225 children were born to unmarried parents/2,374 paternities were established	**35**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	2 of 717 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	6,563 of 37,215 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**87**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	5,284 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**74**
ADC Child Care	Better	21,789 of 22,672 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**66**
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 2,632 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 3,947 in 1990	**86**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 65 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 66 percent in 1991	**82**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 55 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 58 percent in 1991	**85**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	4,601 of 7,820 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**4**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	85

Madison County

County Seat	London	Child Population	9,182
Total Population	37,068	1993 Total Births	550
Percent Minority	8.4%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	26.5%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.9	Children of Single Parents	1,536

Madison County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 17 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Seventy-one percent of Madison County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 10 percent of Madison County children live below poverty, compared to 6 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 35.3 percent--from 629 to 851 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	MADISON 1990	MADISON 1993	MADISON % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	207	179	-13.5%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	116	146	25.9%	52,341
Paternities Established	44	84	90.9%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	48.2%	38.7%	-19.8%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$50.92	$62.31	22.4%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	15.2%	13.9%	-8.4%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	4.6%	5.5%	18.6%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	5.7	5.5	-4.3%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	30.1%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	47.0%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	48.5% (1980)	66.2% (1990)	36.4%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$58 (1991)	$56 (1994)	-3.4%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	33.0%	20.9%	-36.5%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	5.2%	4.3%	-17.2%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Madison County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	London City	Jonathan Alder Local	Madison-Plains Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	50%	74%	47%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	61%	82%	58%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	24%	18%	20%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		72% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: MADISON COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Madison County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 38th among Ohio's 88 counties–37 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	1,590 of 2,595 children received no collection	35
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	146 children were born to unmarried parents/84 paternities were established	53
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 52 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	796 of 1,693 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	21
Child Care for the Working Poor	Worsened	461 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	47
ADC Child Care	Worsened	619 of 647 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	62
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 45 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 64 in 1990	38
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 49 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 58 percent in 1991	27
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 38 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 49 percent in 1991	27
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	232 of 272 eligible recipients were unable to participate	77
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	38

Mahoning County

County Seat	Youngstown	Child Population	64,919
Total Population	264,806	1993 Total Births	3,521
Percent Minority	16.5%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	41.6%
1993 Unemployment Rate	8.1	Children of Single Parents	18,848

Mahoning County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 30 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-five percent of Mahoning County children live in homes --both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 24 percent of Mahoning County children live below poverty, compared to 13 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by less than 1 percent--from 15,995 to 15,955 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

	MAHONING			OHIO
Child Support	1990	1993	% CHANGE	CURRENT
Children of Divorce	935	985	5.3%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	1,253	1,466	17.0%	52,341
Paternities Established	373	1,126	201.9%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	15.6%	28.6%	84.1%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$40.24	$46.27	15.0%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	23.8%	23.4%	-1.7%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	8.4%	9.7%	15.0%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	11.5	11.9	3.7%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	8.5%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	46.2%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	20.7%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	32.9% (1980)	53.3% (1990)	62.2%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$58 (1991)	$90 (1994)	55.2%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	20.5%	21.1%	3.0%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.2%	2.3%	300%+	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Mahoning County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Youngstown City	Austintown Local	Boardman Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	17%	54%	70%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	21%	70%	74%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	72%	24%	11%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		71% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: MAHONING COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Mahoning County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 77th among Ohio's 88 counties–76 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Substantially	24,720 of 34,639 children received no collection	**63**
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	1,466 children were born to unmarried parents/1,126 paternities were established	**30**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	24 of 281 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	3,751 of 18,108 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**84**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	1,963 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**46**
ADC Child Care	Better	10,808 of 11,064 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**82**
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 722 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 1,886 in 1990	**43**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 54 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 57 percent in 1991	**48**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 47 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 50 percent in 1991	**58**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	3,367 of 4,116 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**61**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	77

Marion County

County Seat	Marion	Child Population	17,166
Total Population	64,274	1993 Total Births	848
Percent Minority	5.2%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	35.6%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.2	Children of Single Parents	3,439

Marion County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 21 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-five percent of Marion County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 17 percent of Marion County children live below poverty, compared to 10 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 2.2 percent--from 2,461 to 2,515 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support

	MARION 1990	MARION 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	407	416	2.2%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	284	302	6.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	201	279	38.8%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	38.7%	38.3%	-1.1%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$30.33	$27.85	-8.2%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health

% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	26.9%	24.1%	-10.5%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.6%	6.8%	3.6%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	12.1	3.5	-70.8%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	41.0%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	42.6%	NA	27.5%

Child Care

% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	43.7% (1980)	62.5% (1990)	43.1%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$61 (1991)	$71 (1994)	16.4%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	12.1%	24.0%	99.0%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	1.7%	4.4%	156.9%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Marion County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Marion City	Elgin Local	River Valley Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	38%	36%	56%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	51%	55%	62%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	37%	18%	10%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		72% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: MARION COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Marion County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 46th among Ohio's 88 counties--45 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	5,530 of 8,959 children received no collection	**36**
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	302 children were born to unmarried parents/279 paternities were established	**19**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 15 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,857 of 4,355 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**44**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	573 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**38**
ADC Child Care	Better	1,820 of 1,904 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**60**
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 123 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 248 in 1990	**38**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 57 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 65 percent in 1991	**58**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 44 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 50 percent in 1991	**53**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	454 of 566 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**56**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: "1" = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING; WHILE "88" = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	46

Medina County

County Seat	Medina	Child Population	34,867
Total Population	122,354	1993 Total Births	1,746
Percent Minority	1.5%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	15.1%
1993 Unemployment Rate	5.7	Children of Single Parents	4,553

Medina County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 13 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-two percent of Medina County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 7 percent of Medina County children live below poverty, compared to 5 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 9.3 percent--from 1,451 to 1,586 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	MEDINA 1990	MEDINA 1993	MEDINA % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	497	460	-7.4%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	224	263	17.4%	52,341
Paternities Established	21	159	657.1%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	42.6%	54.3%	27.5%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$94.88	$72.85	-23.2%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	11.3%	7.9%	-30.0%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.4%	5.3%	-2.4%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	9.4	6.3	-33.0%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	10.1%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	15.9%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	47.3%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	39.3% (1980)	58.5% (1990)	48.9%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$69 (1991)	$79 (1994)	14.5%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	19.2%	16.9%	-11.9%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	8.9%	NA	5.1%

Profile of Children

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Medina County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Brunswick City	Medina City	Wadsworth City	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	55%	60%	64%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	63%	69%	77%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	12%	11%	14%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		60% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: MEDINA COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Medina County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 8th among Ohio's 88 counties--7 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Substantially	3,342 of 7,320 children received no collection	**5**
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	263 children were born to unmarried parents/159 paternities were established	**48**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	4 of 40 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,586 of 3,354 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**19**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Worsened	1,155 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**58**
ADC Child Care	Better	1,084 of 1,190 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**12**
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 136 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 165 in 1990	**65**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 43 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 50 percent in 1991	**13**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 33 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 38 percent in 1991	**14**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	424 of 570 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**35**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING; WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	**8**

Meigs County

County Seat	Pomeroy	Child Population	6,182
Total Population	22,987	1993 Total Births	279
Percent Minority	1.1%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	29.4%
1993 Unemployment Rate	11.1	Children of Single Parents	1,547

Meigs County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 26 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Forty-six percent of Meigs County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 34 percent of Meigs County children live below poverty, compared to 23 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 10.1 percent--from 1,982 to 1,781 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	MEIGS 1990	MEIGS 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	142	124	-12.7%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	85	82	-3.5%	52,341
Paternities Established	15	101	573.3%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	25.4%	22.8%	-10.0%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$62.75	$58.91	-6.1%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	30.0%	23.6%	-21.3%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.8%	7.5%	10.7%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	6.5	17.9	175.7%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	9.1%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	65.6%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	32.2%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	26.5% (1980)	35.5% (1990)	34.1%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$54 (1991)	$80 (1994)	48.1%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	42.0%	44.3%	5.4%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	5.2%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Meigs County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Eastern Local	Meigs Local	Southern Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	24%	28%	33%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	36%	41%	55%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	42%	48%	51%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		61% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: MEIGS COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Meigs County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 72nd among Ohio's 88 counties--71 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	1,887 of 2,445 children received no collection	**73**
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	82 children were born to unmarried parents/101 paternities were established	**8**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	1 of 11 clinic hours per month was available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	764 of 2,375 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**70**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	89 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**8**
ADC Child Care	Better	1,177 of 1,241 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**49**
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 112 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 177 in 1990	**63**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 72 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 75 percent in 1991	**87**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 57 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 60 percent in 1991	**87**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	460 of 600 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**49**
COUNTY RANKING--ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	72

Mercer County

County Seat	Celina	Child Population	12,240
Total Population	39,443	1993 Total Births	611
Percent Minority	0.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	14.9%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.5	Children of Single Parents	1,096

Mercer County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 9 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Seventy-four percent of Mercer County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 7 percent of Mercer County children live below poverty, compared to 6 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 5 percent--from 484 to 460 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	MERCER 1990	MERCER 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	166	121	-27.1%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	92	91	-1.1%	52,341
Paternities Established	28	42	50.0%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	42.4%	36.3%	-14.5%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$63.38	$65.76	3.8%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	10.9%	9.8%	-9.5%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	4.0%	3.1%	-22.3%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	6.8	6.5	-3.7%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	1.4%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	13.8%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	48.2%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	51.2% (1990)	78.6% (1990)	53.6%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$60 (1991)	$58 (1994)	-3.3%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	8.0%	12.9%	60.5%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	3.2%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Mercer County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Celina City	Coldwater Ex Vill	Parkway Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	61%	77%	55%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	79%	87%	64%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	17%	9%	13%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		100%+ - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: MERCER COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Mercer County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 10th among Ohio's 88 counties–9 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	1,303 of 2,045 children received no collection	42
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	91 children were born to unmarried parents/42 paternities were established	65
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	1 of 36 clinic hours per month was available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	509 of 1,057 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	13
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	412 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	69
ADC Child Care	Better	337 of 348 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	73
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, no eligible preschoolers were unable to participate.	1
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 34 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 40 percent in 1991	1
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 19 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 25 percent in 1991	1
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	68 of 103 eligible recipients were unable to participate	14
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	10

Miami County

County Seat	Troy	Child Population	24,992
Total Population	93,182	1993 Total Births	1,246
Percent Minority	2.9%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	23.7%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.1	Children of Single Parents	4,285

Miami County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 18 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-seven percent of Miami County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 11 percent of Miami County children live below poverty, compared to 7 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 4.2 percent--from 2,180 to 2,271 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	MIAMI 1990	MIAMI 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	449	500	11.4%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	262	295	12.6%	52,341
Paternities Established	39	62	59.0%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	26.6%	27.1%	2.1%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$54.66	$88.18	61.3%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	13.5%	13.1%	-3.2%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.7%	5.5%	-2.8%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	8.6	11.2	30.7%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	26.3%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	43.4%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	46.2% (1980)	61.2% (1990)	32.6%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$66 (1991)	$81 (1994)	22.7%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	13.5%	26.8%	98.5%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.1%	5.1%	300%+	5.1%

Profile (continued)

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Miami County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Piqua City	Troy City	Tipp City Ex Vill	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	38%	45%	69%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	50%	57%	75%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	29%	21%	6%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		57% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: MIAMI COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Miami County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 64th among Ohio's 88 counties--63 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Slightly	5,328 of 7,310 children received no collection	**65**
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	295 children were born to unmarried parents/62 paternities were established	**87**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 78 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,744 of 4,015 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**41**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	666 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**30**
ADC Child Care	Better	1,692 of 1,782 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**50**
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 176 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 204 in 1990	**71**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 50 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 53 percent in 1991	**35**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 40 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 42 percent in 1991	**35**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	434 of 576 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**41**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE RANKING		OVERALL RANK	64

Monroe County

County Seat	Woodsfield	Child Population	3,987
Total Population	15,497	1993 Total Births	160
Percent Minority	0.4%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	18.1%
1993 Unemployment Rate	11.6	Children of Single Parents	518

Monroe County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 14 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Forty-five percent of Monroe County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 27 percent of Monroe County children live below poverty, compared to 19 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 3.6 percent--from 631 to 608 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support

	MONROE 1990	MONROE 1993	MONROE % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	71	79	11.3%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	21	29	38.1%	52,341
Paternities Established	29	51	75.9%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	62.4%	78.1%	25.1%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$64.48	$60.70	-5.9%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health

% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	21.3%	22.6%	6.3%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	2.6%	7.5%	188.5%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	0.0	12.5	NA	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	42.3%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	41.1%	NA	27.5%

Child Care

% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	20.7% (1980)	47.6% (1990)	129.5%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$68 (1991)	$88 (1994)	29.4%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	0.0%	0.9%	NA	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	1.3%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Monroe County's School District: Switzerland of Ohio Local	Ohio Current
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	36%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	49%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	48%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start	59% - Countywide	62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: MONROE COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Monroe County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 76th among Ohio's 88 counties--75 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Substantially	123 of 562 children received no collection	1
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	29 children were born to unmarried parents/51 paternities were established	2
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 59 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	406 of 988 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	49
Child Care for the Working Poor	Better	218 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	87
ADC Child Care	Better	448 of 454 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	86
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 46 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 61 in 1990	67
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 64 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 66 percent in 1991	81
Math Proficiency Test	Worsened	In 1993, 51 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 49 percent in 1991	76
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	236 of 289 eligible recipients were unable to participate	60
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	76

Montgomery County

County Seat	Dayton	Child Population	142,640
Total Population	573,809	1993 Total Births	8,484
Percent Minority	19.2%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	36.8%
1993 Unemployment Rate	5.4	Children of Single Parents	41,643

Montgomery County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 30 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-three percent of Montgomery County children live in homes --both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***Nineteen percent of Montgomery County children live below poverty, compared to 10 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 7.7 percent--from 25,707 to 27,686 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	MONTGOMERY 1990	MONTGOMERY 1993	MONTGOMERY % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	2,605	2,310	-11.3%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	3,199	3,120	-2.5%	52,341
Paternities Established	1,462	3,007	105.7%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	17.5%	24.2%	38.4%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$53.53	$74.76	39.7%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	18.6%	19.4%	4.0%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	8.0%	7.9%	-1.0%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	9.2	8.3	-10.3%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	36.2%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	38.2%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	22.6%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	45.4% (1980)	59.3% (1990)	30.7%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$69 (1991)	$77 (1994)	11.6%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	9.4%	34.3%	267.2%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	3.2%	5.9%	86.6%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Montgomery County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Centerville City	Dayton City	Huber Heights City	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	75%	16%	48%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	82%	22%	58%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	3%	59%	14%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		71% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: MONTGOMERY COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Montgomery County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 54th among Ohio's 88 counties --53 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Substantially	41,843 of 55,219 children received no collection	**72**
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	3,120 children were born to unmarried parents/3,007 paternities were established	**15**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	9 of 24 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	7,877 of 34,811 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**81**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	3,628 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**15**
ADC Child Care	Better	20,048 of 21,316 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**36**
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 1,249 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 3,599 in 1990	**44**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 61 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 63 percent in 1991	**72**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 50 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 56 percent in 1991	**75**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	4,048 of 6,159 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**12**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	54

Morgan County

County Seat	McConnelsville	Child Population	4,070
Total Population	14,194	1993 Total Births	184
Percent Minority	4.7%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	24.5%
1993 Unemployment Rate	12.1	Children of Single Parents	712

Morgan County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 18 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Forty-seven percent of Morgan County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 30 percent of Morgan County children live below poverty, compared to 17 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 6.3 percent--from 912 to 855 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	MORGAN 1990	MORGAN 1993	MORGAN % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	70	63	-10.0%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	41	45	9.8%	52,341
Paternities Established	27	62	129.6%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	48.3%	57.5%	19.1%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$66.85	$52.21	-21.9%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	15.7%	18.2%	16.2%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.9%	6.5%	10.5%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	9.8	10.9	10.9%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	8.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	49.6%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	44.8%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	33.9% (1980)	42.1% (1990)	24.2%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$68 (1991)	$73 (1994)	7.4%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	3.9%	18.7%	385.9%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	4.7%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Morgan County's School District	Ohio Current
	Morgan Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	40%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	48%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	38%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start	83% - Countywide	62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: MORGAN COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Morgan County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 32nd among Ohio's 88 counties--31 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Moderately	425 of 999 children received no collection	**3**
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	45 children were born to unmarried parents/62 paternities were established	**5**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	4 of 54 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	550 of 1,228 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**30**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	178 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**52**
ADC Child Care	Better	602 of 632 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**54**
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 22 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 74 in 1990	**18**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 60 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 68 percent in 1991	**71**
Math Proficiency Test	Worsened	In 1993, 52 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 49 percent in 1991	**78**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	204 of 274 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**36**
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	32

Morrow County

County Seat	Mt. Gilead	Child Population	8,062
Total Population	27,749	1993 Total Births	390
Percent Minority	0.6%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	23.1%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.1	Children of Single Parents	1,323

Morrow County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 17 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-nine percent of Morrow County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 17 percent of Morrow County children live below poverty, compared to 9 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 4 percent--from 824 to 857 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	MORROW 1990	MORROW 1993	MORROW % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	187	106	-43.3%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	91	90	-1.1%	52,341
Paternities Established	18	64	255.6%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	33.2%	47.6%	43.1%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$67.92	$62.97	-7.3%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	26.2%	20.0%	-23.7%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	4.9%	7.9%	62.2%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	12.2	15.4	26.1%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	34.6%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	45.7%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	38.1% (1980)	55.5% (1990)	45.6%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$50 (1991)	$84 (1994)	68.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	3.8%	14.7%	289.7%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	1.5%	2.8%	92.3%	5.1%

Profile (continued)

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Morrow County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Mount Gilead Ex Vill	Highland Local	Northmor Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	40%	40%	57%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	47%	53%	67%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	22%	27%	24%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		47% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: MORROW COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Morrow County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 66th among Ohio's 88 counties–65 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Substantially	847 of 1,615 children received no collection	13
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	90 children were born to unmarried parents/64 paternities were established	43
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 3 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	747 of 1,633 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	26
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	445 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	63
ADC Child Care	Better	627 of 645 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	76
Head Start Participation	Worsened	In 1994, 85 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 78 in 1990	88
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 56 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 62 percent in 1991	55
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 45 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 50 percent in 1991	57
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	232 of 307 eligible recipients were unable to participate	43
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	66

Muskingum County

County Seat	Zanesville	Child Population	21,921
Total Population	82,068	1993 Total Births	1,150
Percent Minority	4.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	35.0%
1993 Unemployment Rate	8.6	Children of Single Parents	5,154

Muskingum County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 24 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-four percent of Muskingum County children live in homes --both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 20 percent of Muskingum County children live below poverty, compared to 12 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 5.1 percent--from 3,400 to 3,574 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	MUSKINGUM 1990	MUSKINGUM 1993	MUSKINGUM % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	401	390	-2.7%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	376	402	6.9%	52,341
Paternities Established	170	181	6.5%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	21.8%	36.3%	66.3%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$58.28	$67.99	16.7%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	16.6%	14.5%	-12.9%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	7.0%	8.9%	26.7%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.2	7.0	-3.4%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	20.8%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	43.1%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	39.8%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	42.8% (1980)	66.5% (1990)	55.4%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$49 (1991)	$60 (1994)	22.4%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	15.3%	26.6%	74.1%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	4.0%	9.5%	138.7%	5.1%

Profile (continued)

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Muskingum County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Zanesville City	Franklin Local	Tri-Valley Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	36%	52%	50%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	44%	62%	57%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	55%	30%	18%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		64% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: MUSKINGUM COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Muskingum County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 52nd among Ohio's 88 counties--51 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Substantially	4,373 of 6,868 children received no collection	**42**
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	402 children were born to unmarried parents/181 paternities were established	**68**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	9 of 45 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	2,320 of 5,834 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**55**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	1,040 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**32**
ADC Child Care	Better	2,472 of 2,733 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**9**
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 241 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 453 in 1990	**55**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 53 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 67 percent in 1991	**43**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 43 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 54 percent in 1991	**49**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	998 of 1,215 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**63**
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	52

Noble County

County Seat	Caldwell	Child Population	3,282
Total Population	11,336	1993 Total Births	155
Percent Minority	0.3%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	21.3%
1993 Unemployment Rate	9.1	Children of Single Parents	470

Noble County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 15 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Forty-nine percent of Noble County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 22 percent of Noble County children live below poverty, compared to 14 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 13.8 percent--from 535 to 461 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	NOBLE 1990	NOBLE 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	34	40	17.6%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	35	33	-5.7%	52,341
Paternities Established	0	8	NA	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	38.9%	38.1%	-2.1%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$65.43	$71.44	9.2%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	14.5%	20.1%	39.1%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.3%	5.8%	9.6%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	0.0	0.0	NA	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	41.5%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	53.2%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	32.3% (1980)	41.8% (1990)	29.3%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$50 (1991)	$60 (1994)	20.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	0.0%	0.0%	NA	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	3.3%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Noble County's 2 School Districts		Ohio Current
	Caldwell Ex Vill	Noble Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	32%	46%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	39%	72%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	34%	33%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start	95% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: NOBLE COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Noble County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 60th among Ohio's 88 counties--59 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	435 of 703 children received no collection	38
Paternities Established	Better	33 children were born to unmarried parents/8 paternities were established	86
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 68 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	451 of 848 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	8
Child Care for the Working Poor	Better	128 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	88
ADC Child Care	Better	322 of 333 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	70
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 4 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 10 in 1990	10
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Worsened	In 1993, 62 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 59 percent in 1991	75
Math Proficiency Test	Worsened	In 1993, 47 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 39 percent in 1991	58
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	116 of 186 eligible recipients were unable to participate	7
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	60

Ottawa County

County Seat	Port Clinton	Child Population	9,940
Total Population	40,029	1993 Total Births	482
Percent Minority	2.5%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	27.0%
1993 Unemployment Rate	9.1	Children of Single Parents	1,640

Ottawa County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 17 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-seven percent of Ottawa County children live in homes–both single-parent and two-parent families–where all parents are employed. ***More than 9 percent of Ottawa County children live below poverty, compared to 6 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 18.8 percent–from 669 to 795 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	OTTAWA 1990	OTTAWA 1993	OTTAWA % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	127	133	4.7%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	95	130	36.8%	52,341
Paternities Established	22	65	195.5%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	35.8%	40.9%	14.2%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$64.46	$70.87	9.9%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	14.4%	13.7%	-4.9%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	7.3%	6.0%	-17.6%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	8.4	2.1	-75.3%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	27.6%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	47.4%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	42.3% (1980)	62.2% (1990)	47.0%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$64 (1991)	$68 (1994)	6.3%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	14.6%	14.9%	2.1%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	5.7%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Ottawa County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Port Clinton City	Benton Carroll Salem Local	Genoa Area Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	42%	68%	52%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	53%	78%	59%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	21%	17%	13%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		78% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: OTTAWA COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Ottawa County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 35th among Ohio's 88 counties–34 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Moderately	1,407 of 2,379 children received no collection	**30**
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	130 children were born to unmarried parents/65 paternities were established	**62**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 11 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	775 of 1,635 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**18**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	326 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**62**
ADC Child Care	Better	584 of 619 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**38**
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 34 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 40 in 1990	**21**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 49 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 53 percent in 1991	**26**
Math Proficiency Test	Worsened	In 1993, 39 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 36 percent in 1991	**30**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	203 of 243 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**70**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	35

Paulding County

County Seat	Paulding	Child Population	6,112
Total Population	20,488	1993 Total Births	269
Percent Minority	2.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	25.3%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.8	Children of Single Parents	858

Paulding County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 14 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-three percent of Paulding County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 11 percent of Paulding County children live below poverty, compared to 9 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 9 percent--from 499 to 544 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	PAULDING 1990	PAULDING 1993	PAULDING % CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	111	137	23.4%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	65	68	4.6%	52,341
Paternities Established	9	60	566.7%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	58.2%	52.3%	-10.1%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$64.79	$55.59	-14.2%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	22.1%	20.1%	-9.2%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.8%	5.6%	-3.9%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	14.5	14.9	2.6%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	3.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	28.0%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	48.0%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	42.8% (1980)	66.9% (1990)	56.3%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	NA (1991)	$60 (1994)	NA	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	3.7%	18.3%	389.2%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	2.5%	NA	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Paulding County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Paulding Ex Vill	Antwerp Local	Wayne Trace Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	43%	51%	48%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	59%	75%	62%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	17%	16%	21%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		76% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: PAULDING COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Paulding County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 31st among Ohio's 88 counties--30 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	507 of 1,064 children received no collection	7
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	68 children were born to unmarried parents/60 paternities were established	23
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	2 of 66 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	497 of 1,035 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	14
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	143 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	53
ADC Child Care	Better	424 of 435 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	81
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 20 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 71 in 1990	28
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 54 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 57 percent in 1991	48
Math Proficiency Test	Worsened	In 1993, 37 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 33 percent in 1991	25
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	176 of 214 eligible recipients were unable to participate	66
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	31

Perry County

County Seat	New Lexington	Child Population	9,148
Total Population	31,557	1993 Total Births	461
Percent Minority	0.5%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	35.6%
1993 Unemployment Rate	11.2	Children of Single Parents	1,880

Perry County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 21 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-five percent of Perry County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 24 percent of Perry County children live below poverty, compared to 16 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 9.3 percent--from 1,686 to 1,842 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support

	PERRY 1990	PERRY 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	148	176	18.9%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	134	164	22.4%	52,341
Paternities Established	30	118	293.3%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	26.2%	25.5%	-3.0%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$55.03	$57.32	4.2%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health

% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	22.8%	14.9%	-34.5%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	8.1%	5.0%	-38.4%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	2.0	10.8	442.3%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	36.5%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	49.9%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	40.3%	NA	27.5%

Child Care

% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	37.5% (1980)	56.8% (1990)	51.4%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$59 (1991)	$66 (1994)	11.9%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	10.3%	13.3%	29.8%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	3.7%	7.8%	112.2%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Perry County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	New Lexington	Crooksville Ex Vill	Northern Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	36%	44%	37%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	49%	57%	52%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	45%	48%	26%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		78% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: PERRY COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Perry County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 62nd among Ohio's 88 counties–61 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	1,972 of 2,646 children received no collection	**67**
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	164 children were born to unmarried parents/118 paternities were established	**39**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	21 of 58 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,121 of 2,785 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**54**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	508 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**67**
ADC Child Care	Better	1,214 of 1,316 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**22**
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 76 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 178 in 1990	**23**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 64 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 71 percent in 1991	**79**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 49 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 59 percent in 1991	**70**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	402 of 570 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**24**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	62

Pickaway County

County Seat	Circleville	Child Population	11,713
Total Population	48,255	1993 Total Births	629
Percent Minority	7.0%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	28.0%
1993 Unemployment Rate	5.6	Children of Single Parents	2,005

Pickaway County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 17 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-two percent of Pickaway County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 15 percent of Pickaway County children live below poverty, compared to 9 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by less than 1 percent--from 1,282 to 1,276 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	PICKAWAY 1990	PICKAWAY 1993	PICKAWAY % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	211	258	22.3%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	133	176	32.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	104	157	51.0%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	53.3%	43.8%	-17.8%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$41.62	$57.80	38.9%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	18.1%	18.0%	-0.5%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.6%	5.7%	2.2%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	1.6	14.3	794.3%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	28.6%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	35.6%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	44.8%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	43.1% (1980)	55.9% (1990)	29.7%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$63 (1991)	$75 (1994)	19.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	15.0%	21.7%	44.7%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	3.0%	6.3%	114.8%	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Pickaway County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Circleville City	Logan Elm Local	Teays Valley Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	37%	35%	43%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	47%	48%	50%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	26%	19%	21%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		86% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: PICKAWAY COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Pickaway County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 41st among Ohio's 88 counties–40 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	1,506 of 2,678 children received no collection	24
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	176 children were born to unmarried parents/157 paternities were established	21
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	9 of 30 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,127 of 2,513 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	30
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	391 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	43
ADC Child Care	Better	915 of 977 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	32
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 38 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 46 in 1990	15
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 62 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 66 percent in 1991	75
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 53 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 54 percent in 1991	82
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	303 of 366 eligible recipients were unable to participate	68
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	41

Pike County

County Seat	Waverly	Child Population	6,965
Total Population	24,249	1993 Total Births	384
Percent Minority	1.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	32.3%
1993 Unemployment Rate	12.7	Children of Single Parents	1,765

Pike County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 27 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Forty-seven percent of Pike County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 36 percent of Pike County children live below poverty, compared to 22 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 4.7 percent--from 2,318 to 2,208 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	PIKE 1990	PIKE 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	120	181	50.8%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	113	124	9.7%	52,341
Paternities Established	20	65	225.0%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	17.5%	22.3%	27.5%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$50.80	$53.78	5.9%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	14.9%	11.3%	-24.3%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.3%	6.8%	7.5%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	0.0	15.6	NA	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	3.6%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	66.4%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	32.1%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	30.0% (1980)	38.8% (1990)	29.4%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$54 (1991)	$65 (1994)	20.4%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	26.9%	17.4%	-35.1%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	1.0%	1.9%	85.3%	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Pike County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Waverly City	Eastern Local	Scioto Valley Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	44%	19%	31%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	53%	24%	49%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	46%	49%	52%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		73% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: PIKE COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Pike County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 87th among Ohio's 88 counties--86 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Substantially	2,290 of 2,947 children received no collection	**75**
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	124 children were born to unmarried parents/65 paternities were established	**60**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	1 of 28 clinic hours per month was available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	874 of 2,724 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**71**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Worsened	161 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**57**
ADC Child Care	Better	1,535 of 1,565 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**84**
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 90 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 185 in 1990	**37**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 66 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 72 percent in 1991	**86**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 56 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 61 percent in 1991	**86**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	484 of 631 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**49**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	87

Portage County

County Seat	Ravenna	Child Population	34,973
Total Population	142,585	1993 Total Births	1,850
Percent Minority	3.9%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	27.3%
1993 Unemployment Rate	5.7	Children of Single Parents	6,801

Portage County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 20 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-two percent of Portage County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 12 percent of Portage County children live below poverty, compared to 11 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 4.5 percent--from 3,705 to 3,873 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

	PORTAGE			OHIO
Child Support	1990	1993	% CHANGE	CURRENT
Children of Divorce	722	743	2.9%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	427	505	18.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	153	171	11.8%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	23.1%	18.0%	-22.3%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$58.86	$59.37	0.9%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	14.1%	10.6%	-24.7%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.8%	6.1%	4.4%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	8.1	5.4	-33.3%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	29.4%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	35.7%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	40.8% (1980)	60.9% (1990)	49.4%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$70 (1991)	$75 (1994)	7.1%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	13.4%	21.8%	62.2%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	5.4%	NA	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Portage County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Kent City	Ravenna City	Crestwood Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	54%	55%	48%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	62%	65%	71%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	23%	33%	13%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		53% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: PORTAGE COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Portage County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 73rd among Ohio's 88 counties--72 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	9,545 of 11,637 children received no collection	82
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	505 children were born to unmarried parents/171 paternities were established	78
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 39 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	2,265 of 6,346 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	61
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	997 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	41
ADC Child Care	Better	2,755 of 2,912 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	44
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 327 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 438 in 1990	82
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 49 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 58 percent in 1991	28
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 35 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 43 percent in 1991	21
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	972 of 1,197 eligible recipients were unable to participate	59
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING.		OVERALL RANK	73

Preble County

County Seat	Eaton	Child Population	11,066
Total Population	40,113	1993 Total Births	521
Percent Minority	0.7%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	24.0%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.5	Children of Single Parents	1,962

Preble County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 19 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-three percent of Preble County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 14 percent of Preble County children live below poverty, compared to 8 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 2.3 percent--from 971 to 949 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	PREBLE 1990	PREBLE 1993	PREBLE % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	258	200	-22.5%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	101	125	23.8%	52,341
Paternities Established	66	57	-13.6%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	37.7%	34.0%	-9.8%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$64.00	$66.45	3.8%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	17.1%	17.4%	1.7%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.4%	6.5%	2.0%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	8.8	9.6	9.1%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	27.4%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	46.4%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	42.0% (1980)	57.5% (1990)	36.8%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$59 (1991)	$63 (1994)	6.8%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	9.0%	19.6%	117.4%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	7.2%	NA	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Preble County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Eaton City	C R Coblentz Local	Preble-Shawnee Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	55%	35%	50%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	65%	52%	58%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	24%	30%	26%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		100%+ - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: PREBLE COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Preble County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 22nd among Ohio's 88 counties--21 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	2,207 of 3,346 children received no collection	50
Paternities Established	Worsened	125 children were born to unmarried parents/57 paternities were established	66
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 17 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	859 of 1,850 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	23
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	489 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	51
ADC Child Care	Better	681 of 734 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	25
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, no eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 37 in 1990	1
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 54 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 65 percent in 1991	46
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 42 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 50 percent in 1991	47
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	169 of 249 eligible recipients were unable to participate	18
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	22

Putnam County

County Seat	Ottawa	Child Population	10,710
Total Population	33,819	1993 Total Births	540
Percent Minority	1.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	16.5%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.7	Children of Single Parents	1,150

Putnam County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 11 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Seventy-four percent of Putnam County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 6 percent of Putnam County children live below poverty, compared to 5 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 23.3 percent--from 451 to 556 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support

	PUTNAM 1990	PUTNAM 1993	PUTNAM % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	141	154	9.2%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	74	89	20.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	23	42	82.6%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	49.3%	45.2%	-8.3%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$77.57	$87.42	12.7%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health

% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	17.2%	14.1%	-18.0%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.7%	5.4%	-19.8%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	5.1	7.4	45.2%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	4.2%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	18.6%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	47.3%	NA	27.5%

Child Care

% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	52.7% (1980)	72.1% (1990)	36.8%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$63 (1991)	$68 (1994)	7.9%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	6.2%	12.4%	100.1%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	1.6%	2.6%	62.2%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Putnam County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Columbus Grove Local	Continental Local	Ottawa-Glandorf Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	61%	43%	71%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	69%	61%	86%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	16%	17%	10%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		75% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: PUTNAM COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Putnam County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 25th among Ohio's 88 counties--24 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	637 of 1,162 children received no collection	20
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	89 children were born to unmarried parents/42 paternities were established	63
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	1 of 24 clinic hours per month was available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	589 of 1,245 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	19
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	521 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	70
ADC Child Care	Better	370 of 380 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	78
Head Start Participation	Worsened	In 1994, 26 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 14 in 1990	33
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 40 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 41 percent in 1991	6
Math Proficiency Test	Worsened	In 1993, 25 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 24 percent in 1991	2
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	167 of 221 eligible recipients were unable to participate	43
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING.		OVERALL RANK	25

Richland County

County Seat	Mansfield	Child Population	32,961
Total Population	126,137	1993 Total Births	1,719
Percent Minority	8.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	34.7%
1993 Unemployment Rate	9.7	Children of Single Parents	6,904

Richland County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 22 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-three percent of Richland County children live in homes–both single-parent and two-parent families–where all parents are employed. ***More than 15 percent of Richland County children live below poverty, compared to 9 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 11.1 percent–from 4,208 to 4,676 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

	RICHLAND			OHIO
Child Support	1990	1993	% CHANGE	CURRENT
Children of Divorce	551	543	-1.5%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	553	596	7.8%	52,341
Paternities Established	177	268	51.4%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	19.0%	14.0%	-26.2%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$62.33	$93.76	50.4%	$71.48
Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	34.6%	27.4%	-21.0%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.4%	7.9%	23.6%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	12.8	7.6	-40.9%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	3.6%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	37.4%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	37.9%	NA	27.5%
Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	45.4% (1980)	59.6% (1990)	31.2%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$54 (1991)	$65 (1994)	20.4%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	18.0%	30.0%	66.9%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	3.1%	8.9%	192.2%	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Richland County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Mansfield City	Lexington Local	Madison Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	34%	67%	43%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	40%	79%	56%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	61%	8%	23%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		72% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: RICHLAND COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Richland County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 58th among Ohio's 88 counties–57 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	17,443 of 20,293 children received no collection	**86**
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	596 children were born to unmarried parents/268 paternities were established	**68**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	3 of 69 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	2,804 of 7,394 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**60**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	1,097 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**22**
ADC Child Care	Better	3,213 of 3,528 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**12**
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 234 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 477 in 1990	**38**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 52 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 63 percent in 1991	**38**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 41 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 51 percent in 1991	**42**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	986 of 1,181 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**70**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	58

Ross County

County Seat	Chillicothe	Child Population	17,333
Total Population	69,330	1993 Total Births	916
Percent Minority	7.2%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	30.7%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.7	Children of Single Parents	3,619

Ross County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 22 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-four percent of Ross County children live in homes–both single-parent and two-parent families–where all parents are employed. ***More than 24 percent of Ross County children live below poverty, compared to 14 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 1.6 percent–from 3,293 to 3,241 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	ROSS 1990	ROSS 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	273	321	17.6%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	246	281	14.2%	52,341
Paternities Established	47	379	706.4%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	18.2%	22.5%	24.0%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$72.41	$67.99	-6.1%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	16.0%	12.4%	-22.5%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	8.4%	6.8%	-19.4%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	14.2	13.1	-7.7%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	24.9%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	43.0%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	35.7%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	40.3% (1980)	53.3% (1990)	32.2%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$53 (1991)	$60 (1994)	13.2%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	17.9%	18.1%	0.9%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	4.7%	NA	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Ross County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Chillicothe City	Union-Scioto Local	Zane Trace Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	38%	55%	39%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	47%	61%	44%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	34%	19%	15%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		65% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: ROSS COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Ross County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 69th among Ohio's 88 counties--68 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Moderately	7,111 of 9,181 children received no collection	**74**
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	281 children were born to unmarried parents/379 paternities were established	**6**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	74 of 295 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,586 of 4,444 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**61**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	647 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**54**
ADC Child Care	Better	2,252 of 2,364 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**54**
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 175 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 355 in 1990	**54**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 57 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 67 percent in 1991	**60**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 48 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 58 percent in 1991	**65**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	751 of 952 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**52**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/ RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING.		**OVERALL RANK**	**69**

Sandusky County

County Seat	Fremont	Child Population	17,361
Total Population	61,963	1993 Total Births	879
Percent Minority	5.9%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	31.6%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.1	Children of Single Parents	3,420

Sandusky County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 20 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-eight percent of Sandusky County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 11 percent of Sandusky County children live below poverty, compared to 8 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 5.3 percent--from 1,971 to 2,075 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	SANDUSKY 1990	SANDUSKY 1993	SANDUSKY % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	373	283	-24.1%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	228	278	21.9%	52,341
Paternities Established	131	109	-16.8%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	32.3%	28.9%	-10.7%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$74.87	$85.02	13.6%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	16.6%	12.7%	-23.5%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.1%	5.2%	-14.2%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.9	8.0	0.8%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	38.5%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	40.8%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	49.2% (1980)	64.6% (1990)	31.2%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$58 (1991)	$65 (1994)	12.1%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	0.0%	26.7%	NA	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	3.2%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Sandusky County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Fremont City	Clyde-Green Springs Ex Vill	Lakota Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	38%	36%	36%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	45%	54%	43%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	35%	21%	32%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		78% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: SANDUSKY COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Sandusky County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 78th among Ohio's 88 counties--77 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	4,248 of 5,974 children received no collection	61
Paternities Established	Worsened	278 children were born to unmarried parents/109 paternities were established	74
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 144 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,668 of 4,084 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	51
Child Care for the Working Poor	Better	299 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	31
ADC Child Care	Better	1,462 of 1,510 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	73
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 69 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 322 in 1990	21
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 60 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 61 percent in 1991	69
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 49 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 53 percent in 1991	73
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	479 of 571 eligible recipients were unable to participate	72
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE: 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	78

Scioto County

County Seat	Portsmouth	Child Population	21,500
Total Population	80,327	1993 Total Births	1,022
Percent Minority	3.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	32.1%
1993 Unemployment Rate	10.2	Children of Single Parents	5,837

Scioto County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 28 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Forty-five percent of Scioto County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 36 percent of Scioto County children live below poverty, compared to 20 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 3.9 percent--from 6,913 to 6,642 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	SCIOTO 1990	SCIOTO 1993	SCIOTO % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	355	429	20.8%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	331	328	-0.9%	52,341
Paternities Established	72	251	248.6%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	18.7%	18.4%	-1.5%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$51.01	$56.57	10.9%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	17.6%	13.2%	-24.7%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	8.8%	6.4%	-27.7%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	8.9	8.8	-1.1%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	60.3%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	25.6%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	29.4% (1980)	42.6% (1990)	44.8%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$50 (1991)	$58 (1994)	16.0%	$65
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	50.8%	61.7%	21.6%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	4.2%	6.0%	45.2%	5.1%

Profile *Continued*

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Scioto County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Portsmouth City	Northwest Local	Washington-Nile Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	28%	26%	28%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	36%	41%	40%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	54%	47%	52%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		58% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: SCIOTO COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Scioto County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 68th among Ohio's 88 counties–67 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	11,536 of 14,133 children received no collection	81
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	328 children were born to unmarried parents/251 paternities were established	31
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 54 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,954 of 7,640 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	80
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	236 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	1
ADC Child Care	Better	4,555 of 4,848 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	35
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 394 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 621 in 1990	69
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 65 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 70 percent in 1991	82
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 54 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 59 percent in 1991	84
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	1,311 of 1,971 eligible recipients were unable to participate	15
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	68

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Seneca County

County Seat	Tiffin	Child Population	17,017
Total Population	59,733	1993 Total Births	779
Percent Minority	3.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	29.7%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.8	Children of Single Parents	2,987

Seneca County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 18 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Seventy percent of Seneca County children live in homes–both single-parent and two-parent families–where all parents are employed. ***Fourteen percent of Seneca County children live below poverty, compared to 9 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 3.6 percent–from 1,851 to 1,784 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	SENECA 1990	SENECA 1993	SENECA % CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	246	230	-6.5%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	252	231	-8.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	72	217	201.4%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	29.9%	31.5%	5.2%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$64.78	$68.68	6.0%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	16.2%	12.2%	-24.6%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.9%	5.4%	-21.9%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.4	6.4	-13.3%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	6.9%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	33.3%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	41.4%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	48.4% (1980)	67.9% (1990)	40.4%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$69 (1991)	$73 (1994)	5.8%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	12.7%	26.4%	108.7%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	3.6%	6.7%	82.6%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Seneca County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Fostoria City	Tiffin City	Seneca East Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	36%	54%	56%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	43%	68%	65%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	38%	19%	15%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		56% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: SENECA COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Seneca County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 50th among Ohio's 88 counties--49 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Slightly	3,039 of 4,436 children received no collection	**56**
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	231 children were born to unmarried parents/217 paternities were established	**18**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	7 of 106 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,413 of 3,417 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**47**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	492 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**33**
ADC Child Care	Better	1,234 of 1,322 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**28**
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 136 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 260 in 1990	**73**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 51 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 52 percent in 1991	**37**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 39 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 40 percent in 1991	**33**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	391 of 417 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**87**
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	50

Shelby County

County Seat	Sidney	Child Population	13,443
Total Population	44,915	1993 Total Births	682
Percent Minority	2.5%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	23.6%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.1	Children of Single Parents	2,179

Shelby County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 17 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Seventy-one percent of Shelby County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 9 percent of Shelby County children live below poverty, compared to 7 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 11.7 percent--from 821 to 917 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	SHELBY 1990	SHELBY 1993	SHELBY % CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	265	244	-7.9%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	150	161	7.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	52	155	198.1%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	50.5%	30.2%	-40.2%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$62.68	$65.94	5.2%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	15.6%	10.3%	-33.9%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.2%	6.3%	21.2%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	15.4	4.4	-71.4%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	24.4%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	44.6%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	51.3% (1980)	66.7% (1990)	30.0%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$66 (1991)	$65 (1994)	-1.5%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	9.2%	20.8%	125.5%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	9.6%	5.6%	-42.2%	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Shelby County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Sidney City	Anna Local	Hardin-Houston Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	44%	72%	39%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	55%	80%	55%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	25%	10%	15%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		62% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: SHELBY COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Shelby County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 20th among Ohio's 88 counties--19 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	1,904 of 2,727 children received no collection	60
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	161 children were born to unmarried parents/155 paternities were established	16
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 10 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	904 of 2,027 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	32
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	517 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	48
ADC Child Care	Worsened	678 of 718 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	41
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 75 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 118 in 1990	62
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 45 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 56 percent in 1991	17
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 33 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 43 percent in 1991	17
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	173 of 240 eligible recipients were unable to participate	29
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	20

Stark County

County Seat	Canton	Child Population	92,466
Total Population	367,585	1993 Total Births	5,022
Percent Minority	7.7%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	30.4%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.9	Children of Single Parents	19,332

Stark County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 22 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-two percent of Stark County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 15 percent of Stark County children live below poverty, compared to 9 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 7.3 percent--from 13,215 to 14,183 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	STARK 1990	STARK 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	1,629	1,262	-22.5%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	1,471	1,525	3.7%	52,341
Paternities Established	193	441	128.5%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	6.4%	24.3%	NA	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$48.09	$77.79	NA	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	16.4%	13.8%	-15.9%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	7.9%	7.0%	-11.0%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	6.3	8.8	39.1%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	3.2%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	35.6%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	29.1%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	40.6% (1980)	59.6% (1990)	46.9%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$66 (1991)	$69 (1994)	4.5%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	5.4%	12.0%	123.7%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.6%	2.7%	300%+	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Stark County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Canton City	Perry Local	Plain Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	28%	53%	61%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	36%	69%	69%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	57%	17%	23%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		52% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: STARK COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Stark County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 81st among Ohio's 88 counties--80 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	1990 and 1993 data are not comparable	25,983 of 34,312 children received no collection	71
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	1,525 children were born to unmarried parents/441 paternities were established	83
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	3 of 93 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	5,877 of 20,179 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	77
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	2,589 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	72
ADC Child Care	Better	10,648 of 10,949 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	77
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 1,160 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 1,910 in 1990	84
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 50 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 54 percent in 1991	34
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 41 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 43 percent in 1991	39
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	2,365 of 3,763 eligible recipients were unable to participate	9
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	81

Summit County

County Seat	Akron	Child Population	125,789
Total Population	514,990	1993 Total Births	7,457
Percent Minority	13.2%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	32.2%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.0	Children of Single Parents	31,866

Summit County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 26 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty percent of Summit County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 17 percent of Summit County children live below poverty, compared to 10 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 6.3 percent--from 22,140 to 23,537 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	SUMMIT 1990	SUMMIT 1993	SUMMIT % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	1,700	2,058	21.1%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	2,290	2,400	4.8%	52,341
Paternities Established	478	972	103.3%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	9.2%	13.2%	43.2%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$81.84	$76.80	-6.2%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	15.2%	12.6%	-17.0%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	7.0%	8.1%	16.1%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.5	9.1	21.6%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	3.4%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	38.1%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	22.3%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	41.0% (1980)	56.7% (1990)	38.4%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$69 (1991)	$78 (1994)	13.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	21.5%	14.2%	-33.7%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	2.0%	3.1%	52.9%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Summit County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Akron City	Cuyahoga Falls City	Stow City	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	27%	47%	59%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	36%	56%	66%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	47%	16%	6%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		58% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: SUMMIT COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Summit County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 83rd among Ohio's 88 counties--82 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Substantially	75,714 of 87,188 children received no collection	87
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	2,400 children were born to unmarried parents/972 paternities were established	72
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	19 of 556 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	6,744 of 30,175 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	83
Child Care for the Working Poor	Worsened	3,665 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	64
ADC Child Care	Better	16,719 of 17,249 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	75
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 1,669 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 2,557 in 1990	70
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 55 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 58 percent in 1991	50
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 45 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 48 percent in 1991	56
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	3,523 of 5,540 eligible recipients were unable to participate	10
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	83

Trumbull County

County Seat	Warren	Child Population	57,397
Total Population	227,813	1993 Total Births	3,036
Percent Minority	7.4%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	33.8%
1993 Unemployment Rate	8.2	Children of Single Parents	12,920

Trumbull County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 23 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-nine percent of Trumbull County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 16 percent of Trumbull County children live below poverty, compared to 9 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 4.6 percent--from 9,345 to 9,779 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	TRUMBULL 1990	TRUMBULL 1993	TRUMBULL % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	1,083	1,146	5.8%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	860	1,026	19.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	398	343	-13.8%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	38.0%	32.7%	-14.0%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$48.24	$50.42	4.5%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	18.1%	17.9%	-1.4%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	8.2%	8.0%	-2.8%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	11.4	10.9	-4.7%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	41.0%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	31.6%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	40.2% (1990)	54.8% (1990)	36.2%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$61 (1991)	$96 (1994)	57.4%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	21.2%	46.9%	121.7%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	1.8%	5.6%	205.4%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Trumbull County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Warren City	Hubbard Ex Vill	Howland Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	29%	64%	51%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	42%	71%	59%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	49%	30%	14%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		64% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: TRUMBULL COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Trumbull County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 49th among Ohio's 88 counties--48 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	14,315 of 21,279 children received no collection	**55**
Paternities Established	Worsened	1,026 children were born to unmarried parents/343 paternities were established	**79**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 61 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	4,491 of 14,210 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**74**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	722 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**7**
ADC Child Care	Better	6,934 of 7,343 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**41**
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 573 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 1,229 in 1990	**56**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 49 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 61 percent in 1991	**25**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 39 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 49 percent in 1991	**31**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	1,829 of 2,451 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**37**
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING.		**OVERALL RANK**	**49**

Tuscarawas County

County Seat	New Philadelphia	Child Population	22,152
Total Population	84,090	1993 Total Births	1,186
Percent Minority	1.2%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	24.2%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.1	Children of Single Parents	3,495

Tuscarawas County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 16 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-eight percent of Tuscarawas County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 14 percent of Tuscarawas County children live below poverty, compared to 10 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 2.4 percent--from 2,398 to 2,340 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	TUSCARAWAS 1990	TUSCARAWAS 1993	TUSCARAWAS % CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	247	402	62.8%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	235	287	22.1%	52,341
Paternities Established	133	201	51.1%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	33.6%	31.4%	-6.6%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$60.94	$72.43	18.8%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	18.5%	16.7%	-9.5%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.7%	5.8%	2.1%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	8.7	6.7	-22.5%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	31.3%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	45.0%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	36.3% (1980)	55.2% (1990)	52.1%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$69 (1991)	$74 (1994)	7.2%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	24.6%	35.1%	42.6%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	7.8%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Tuscarawas County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Claymont City	Dover City	New Philadelphia City	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	40%	51%	47%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	49%	66%	57%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	35%	16%	17%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		72% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: TUSCARAWAS COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Tuscarawas County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 33rd among Ohio's 88 counties--32 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	5,194 of 7,568 children received no collection	58
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	287 children were born to unmarried parents/201 paternities were established	44
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 64 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,923 of 4,277 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	29
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	533 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	13
ADC Child Care	Better	1,605 of 1,741 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	22
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 119 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 245 in 1990	41
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 52 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 57 percent in 1991	41
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 41 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 43 percent in 1991	39
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	673 of 822 eligible recipients were unable to participate	62
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	33

Union County

County Seat	Marysville	Child Population	8,533
Total Population	31,969	1993 Total Births	498
Percent Minority	4.4%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	17.9%
1993 Unemployment Rate	5.4	Children of Single Parents	1,175

Union County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 14 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-seven percent of Union County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 9 percent of Union County children live below poverty, compared to 6 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 18.8 percent--from 416 to 494 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	UNION 1990	UNION 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	133	168	26.3%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	63	89	41.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	20	52	160.0%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	33.7%	35.7%	5.8%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$58.32	$94.97	62.8%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	8.1%	8.5%	4.6%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	4.6%	5.8%	26.6%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	17.5	2.0	-88.5%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	22.6%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	54.6%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	44.7% (1980)	56.1% (1990)	25.4%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$68 (1991)	$84 (1994)	23.5%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	17.2%	31.9%	85.8%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	11.0%	14.9%	36.2%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Union County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Marysville Ex Vill	Fairbanks Local	North Union Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	46%	69%	40%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	58%	83%	55%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	14%	11%	18%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		84% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: UNION COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Union County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 7th among Ohio's 88 counties--6 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Slightly	1,462 of 2,273 children received no collection	47
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	89 children were born to unmarried parents/52 paternities were established	51
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 15 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	643 of 1,178 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	6
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	296 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	18
ADC Child Care	Better	313 of 368 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	1
Head Start Participation	Improved Moderately	In 1994, 15 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 38 in 1990	17
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Worsened	In 1993, 53 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 52 percent in 1991	43
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 39 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 44 percent in 1991	32
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	114 of 149 eligible recipients were unable to participate	48
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	7

Van Wert County

County Seat	Van Wert	Child Population	8,434
Total Population	30,464	1993 Total Births	433
Percent Minority	1.9%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	21.5%
1993 Unemployment Rate	5.9	Children of Single Parents	979

Van Wert County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 12 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Seventy-five percent of Van Wert County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 7 percent of Van Wert County children live below poverty, compared to 7 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 5.1 percent--from 413 to 434 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	VAN WERT 1990	VAN WERT 1993	VAN WERT % CHANGE	OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	157	151	-3.8%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	73	93	27.4%	52,341
Paternities Established	20	28	40.0%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	50.5%	57.7%	14.3%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$63.09	$59.79	-5.2%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	16.0%	14.3%	-10.3%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.3%	4.4%	-17.2%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	4.7	2.3	-50.9%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	7.2%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	20.6%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	58.8%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	52.5% (1980)	70.6% (1990)	34.5%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$60 (1991)	$63 (1994)	5.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	11.5%	20.1%	75.0%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	3.3%	NA	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Van Wert County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Van Wert City	Crestview Local	Lincolnview Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	58%	61%	44%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	66%	69%	56%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	22%	11%	18%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		88% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: VAN WERT COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Van Wert County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 25th among Ohio's 88 counties--24 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Moderately	601 of 1,422 children received no collection	**2**
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	93 children were born to unmarried parents/28 paternities were established	**81**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	2 of 21 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	626 of 1,065 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**2**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	227 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**50**
ADC Child Care	Better	322 of 333 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**70**
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 8 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 48 in 1990	**13**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 44 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 54 percent in 1991	**16**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 35 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 39 percent in 1991	**22**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	100 of 117 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**78**
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	25

Vinton County

County Seat	McArthur	Child Population	3,077
Total Population	11,098	1993 Total Births	191
Percent Minority	0.2%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	25.1%
1993 Unemployment Rate	13.0	Children of Single Parents	662

Vinton County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 22 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Forty-six percent of Vinton County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 31 percent of Vinton County children live below poverty, compared to 20 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 3.5 percent--from 793 to 765 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	VINTON 1990	VINTON 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	77	52	-32.5%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	36	48	33.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	13	43	230.8%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	43.9%	44.2%	0.7%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$44.09	$49.29	11.8%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	21.5%	13.2%	-38.7%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	3.6%	4.7%	30.9%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	18.0	5.2	-70.9%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	34.8%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	70.7%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	44.2%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	27.0% (1980)	56.3% (1990)	108.9%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	NA (1991)	$60 (1994)	NA	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	19.4%	49.9%	157.7%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	8.0%	NA	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Vinton County's School District Vinton County Local	Ohio Current
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	35%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	52%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	59%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start	53% - Countywide	62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: VINTON COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Vinton County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 34th among Ohio's 88 counties--33 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Slightly	557 of 999 children received no collection	21
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	48 children were born to unmarried parents/43 paternities were established	20
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	17 of 50 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	558 of 1,262 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	35
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	87 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	5
ADC Child Care	Better	481 of 523 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	20
Head Start Participation	Improved Substantially	In 1994, 65 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 107 in 1990	83
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 65 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 76 percent in 1991	84
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 48 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 58 percent in 1991	63
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	194 of 277 eligible recipients were unable to participate	23
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	34

Warren County

County Seat	Lebanon	Child Population	30,656
Total Population	113,909	1993 Total Births	1,833
Percent Minority	3.0%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	16.0%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.1	Children of Single Parents	4,579

Warren County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 15 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-six percent of Warren County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 8 percent of Warren County children live below poverty, compared to 5 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 5.6 percent–from 1,964 to 1,854 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	WARREN 1990	WARREN 1993	WARREN % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	630	611	-3.0%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	242	294	21.5%	52,341
Paternities Established	114	305	167.5%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	33.8%	41.2%	21.9%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$93.76	$73.12	-22.0%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	11.5%	11.3%	-1.4%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	3.7%	5.6%	51.9%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	5.8	8.2	41.1%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	19.9%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	45.1%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	40.4% (1980)	64.1% (1990)	58.5%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$74 (1991)	$79 (1994)	6.8%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	20.2%	61.2%	202.9%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	0.0%	5.4%	NA	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Warren County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Franklin City	Lebanon City	Kings Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	50%	63%	67%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	62%	67%	74%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	24%	17%	9%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		80% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: WARREN COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Warren County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 1st among Ohio's 88 counties.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Moderately	3,946 of 6,714 children received no collection	28
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	294 children were born to unmarried parents/305 paternities were established	10
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 13 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,735 of 3,844 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	28
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Substantially	232 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	3
ADC Child Care	Better	1,409 of 1,489 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	44
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 74 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 145 in 1990	20
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 38 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 52 percent in 1991	4
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 29 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 43 percent in 1991	5
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	346 of 464 eligible recipients were unable to participate	37
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	1

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Washington County

County Seat	Marietta	Child Population	15,968
Total Population	62,254	1993 Total Births	844
Percent Minority	1.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	23.5%
1993 Unemployment Rate	8.1	Children of Single Parents	2,403

Washington County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 16 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-nine percent of Washington County children live in homes --both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 17 percent of Washington County children live below poverty, compared to 12 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 1.5 percent--from 2,082 to 2,113 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	WASHINGTON 1990	WASHINGTON 1993	WASHINGTON % CHANGE	— OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	304	303	-0.3%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	171	198	15.8%	52,341
Paternities Established	38	247	550.0%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	41.0%	39.0%	-4.9%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$59.73	$77.48	29.7%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	12.9%	15.3%	18.9%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.0%	5.1%	1.9%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	12.0	4.7	-60.5%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	4.6%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	39.2%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	43.8%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	36.9% (1980)	60.3% (1990)	63.4%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$57 (1991)	$65 (1994)	14.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	23.2%	28.1%	20.8%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	3.4%	8.2%	141.7%	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Washington County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Belpre City	Marietta City	Warren Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	43%	38%	56%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	57%	45%	66%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	19%	NA	22%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		65% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: WASHINGTON COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Washington County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 15th among Ohio's 88 counties--14 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	2,462 of 4,039 children received no collection	34
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	198 children were born to unmarried parents/247 paternities were established	7
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	4 of 94 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,638 of 3,740 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	36
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	362 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	27
ADC Child Care	Better	1,464 of 1,594 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	19
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 139 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 156 in 1990	53
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 52 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 59 percent in 1991	39
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 42 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 47 percent in 1991	45
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	543 of 727 eligible recipients were unable to participate	40
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/ RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	15

Wayne County

County Seat	Wooster	Child Population	28,799
Total Population	101,461	1993 Total Births	1,641
Percent Minority	2.3%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	16.9%
1993 Unemployment Rate	5.0	Children of Single Parents	4,242

Wayne County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 15 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Fifty-nine percent of Wayne County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 16 percent of Wayne County children live below poverty, compared to 9 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 20.7 percent--from 1,703 to 2,056 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	WAYNE 1990	WAYNE 1993	% CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	455	529	16.3%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	237	278	17.3%	52,341
Paternities Established	95	147	54.7%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	37.2%	42.9%	15.6%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$66.82	$70.00	4.8%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	24.9%	22.8%	-8.3%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.8%	5.6%	-3.3%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	6.1	6.1	-0.1%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	22.0%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	47.6%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	43.7% (1980)	56.6% (1990)	29.6%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$62 (1991)	$72 (1994)	16.1%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	5.9%	10.9%	86.0%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	1.3%	5.1%	289.8%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Wayne County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Orrville City	Wooster City	Triway Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	43%	61%	62%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	55%	72%	70%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	24%	26%	16%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		76% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: WAYNE COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Wayne County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 16th among Ohio's 88 counties--15 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Moderately	3,970 of 6,958 children received no collection	**25**
Paternities Established	Improved Slightly	278 children were born to unmarried parents/147 paternities were established	**59**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 115 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,882 of 3,955 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**17**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Moderately	2,156 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**77**
ADC Child Care	Better	1,502 of 1,582 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**50**
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 95 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 126 in 1990	**30**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Slightly	In 1993, 42 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 47 percent in 1991	**11**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 32 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 39 percent in 1991	**10**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	449 of 608 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**33**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	16

Williams County

County Seat	Bryan	Child Population	10,460
Total Population	36,956	1993 Total Births	484
Percent Minority	1.6%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	28.3%
1993 Unemployment Rate	6.0	Children of Single Parents	1,663

Williams County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 16 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Seventy-six percent of Williams County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 10 percent of Williams County children live below poverty, compared to 6 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 28.4 percent--from 472 to 606 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	WILLIAMS 1990	WILLIAMS 1993	WILLIAMS % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	228	253	11.0%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	111	137	23.4%	52,341
Paternities Established	18	79	338.9%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	35.8%	33.1%	-7.5%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$72.90	$75.37	3.4%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	23.5%	23.3%	-0.6%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	4.2%	4.8%	13.1%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	15.6	6.2	-60.3%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	4.2%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	26.2%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	56.0%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	56.0% (1980)	72.5% (1990)	29.5%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$50 (1991)	$60 (1994)	20.0%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	5.2%	7.1%	36.3%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	2.2%	2.1%	-2.6%	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Williams County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Bryan City	Montpelier Ex Vill	North Central Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	60%	46%	42%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	69%	62%	63%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	13%	34%	20%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		75% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: WILLIAMS COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Williams County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 48th among Ohio's 88 counties--47 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Worsened	1,896 of 2,832 children received no collection	**53**
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	137 children were born to unmarried parents/79 paternities were established	**52**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	2 of 36 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	947 of 1,692 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**4**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	819 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**83**
ADC Child Care	Worsened	467 of 477 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**83**
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 26 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 28 in 1990	**33**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 45 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 59 percent in 1991	**18**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 34 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 42 percent in 1991	**20**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	137 of 170 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**58**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	48

Wood County

County Seat	Bowling Green	Child Population	27,577
Total Population	113,269	1993 Total Births	1,389
Percent Minority	3.5%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	25.3%
1993 Unemployment Rate	5.1	Children of Single Parents	4,250

Wood County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 16 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Sixty-nine percent of Wood County children live in homes--both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 8 percent of Wood County children live below poverty, compared to 10 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC increased by 32 percent--from 1,450 to 1,914 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support	WOOD 1990	WOOD 1993	% CHANGE	— OHIO — CURRENT
Children of Divorce	492	424	-13.8%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	239	351	46.9%	52,341
Paternities Established	52	184	253.8%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	29.6%	39.6%	33.8%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$126.94	$110.01	-13.3%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health				
% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	9.7%	9.0%	-7.7%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	5.7%	6.6%	16.2%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.5	5.0	-32.8%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	0.0%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	23.1%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	45.5%	NA	27.5%

Child Care				
% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	47.0% (1980)	67.4% (1990)	43.4%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$62 (1991)	$64 (1994)	3.2%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	9.9%	14.1%	42.8%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	4.0%	4.6%	14.5%	5.1%

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Wood County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Bowling Green City	Perrysburg Ex Vill	Rossford Ex Vill	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	63%	73%	50%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	76%	84%	61%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	16%	5%	18%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		54% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: WOOD COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Wood County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 37th among Ohio's 88 counties--36 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Substantially	3,470 of 5,742 children received no collection	**32**
Paternities Established	Improved Substantially	351 children were born to unmarried parents/184 paternities were established	**60**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	None of 202 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	1,789 of 3,928 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**27**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	893 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**65**
ADC Child Care	Better	1,404 of 1,472 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**57**
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, 171 eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 223 in 1990	**76**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 43 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 52 percent in 1991	**12**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Moderately	In 1993, 32 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 41 percent in 1991	**12**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	427 of 589 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**31**
COUNTY RANKING ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	37

Wyandot County

County Seat	Upper Sandusky	Child Population	6,123
Total Population	22,254	1993 Total Births	287
Percent Minority	0.8%	% Births to Unmarried Parents	22.6%
1993 Unemployment Rate	7.8	Children of Single Parents	817

Wyandot County's families are changing dramatically, as reflected by its 14 percent of children who live in single-parent households. Seventy-six percent of Wyandot County children live in homes --both single-parent and two-parent families--where all parents are employed. ***More than 9 percent of Wyandot County children live below poverty, compared to 8 percent of adults.*** From 1990 to 1993, the number of children living in extreme poverty and receiving ADC decreased by 6.3 percent--from 285 to 267 youngsters.

A Profile of Children and Families

Child Support

	WYANDOT 1990	WYANDOT 1993	WYANDOT % CHANGE	OHIO CURRENT
Children of Divorce	106	87	-17.9%	46,817
Births to Unmarried Parents	54	65	20.4%	52,341
Paternities Established	19	39	105.3%	30,731
% of Child Support Cases with Collections	46.7%	54.6%	16.9%	23.5%
Average Weekly Child Support Collection	$56.90	$68.46	20.3%	$71.48

Maternal and Child Health

% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care	17.4%	15.8%	-9.4%	16.2%
% of Low Birthweight Babies	6.1%	6.3%	2.8%	7.5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	9.2	3.5	-62.1%	9.1
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours	NA	17.5%	NA	7.6%
% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid	NA	21.9%	NA	37.0%
% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families	NA	62.2%	NA	27.5%

Child Care

% of Mothers with Children Under Age 6 Who Are in the Labor Force	49.2% (1980)	71.7% (1990)	45.6%	59.9%
Weekly Cost of Child Care	$45 (1991)	$66 (1994)	46.7%	$85
% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance	8.3%	11.5%	38.4%	29.2%
% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care	8.5%	6.2%	-27.0%	5.1%

Profile Continued

Education

The indicators presented below show how close the county is to achieving three of the eight National Education Goals. The percentage of children receiving free or reduced price lunches is a measure of child and family poverty.

	Wyandot County's 3 Largest School Districts			Ohio Current
	Carey Ex Vill	Upper Sandusky Ex Vill	Mohawk Local	
DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCY (Goal #3) % of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test in First Attempt	51%	52%	70%	46%
MATH ACHIEVEMENT (Goal #5) % of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test in First Attempt	61%	63%	79%	56%
STUDENT POVERTY % of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches	14%	19%	18%	29%
START SCHOOL READY TO LEARN (Goal #1) % of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start		100% - Countywide		62%

HELPING FAMILIES WORK: WYANDOT COUNTY'S PROGRESS

Wyandot County's progress toward helping families work is measured by the following ten benchmarks. Each benchmark can serve as an action plan for local government and civic leaders. The county ranks 3rd among Ohio's 88 counties--2 counties did a better job of helping families work.

INDICATORS	PROGRESS FROM 1990 TO 1993	BENCHMARKS FOR HELPING FAMILIES WORK, 1993	COUNTY RANKING, 1993
Children Receiving Child Support	Improved Moderately	611 of 1,346 children received no collection	**4**
Paternities Established	Improved Moderately	65 children were born to unmarried parents/39 paternities were established	**49**
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	CDF survey conducted in 1994 only	6 of 36 clinic hours per month were available in the evening or on weekends	**NA**
Medicaid for the Working Poor	1990 data is not available	514 of 826 children on Medicaid under age 11 were from working poor families	**1**
Child Care for the Working Poor	Improved Slightly	270 children under age 12, from working poor families received no assistance	**74**
ADC Child Care	Worsened	197 of 210 children receiving ADC under age 12 did not receive child care assistance	**33**
Head Start Participation	Improved Slightly	In 1994, no eligible preschoolers were unable to participate, compared to 12 in 1990	**1**
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 44 percent of ninth graders failed at least one section, compared to 61 percent in 1991	**14**
Math Proficiency Test	Improved Substantially	In 1993, 33 percent of ninth graders failed the math section, compared to 50 percent in 1991	**16**
ADC JOBS Participation	1990 data is not available	77 of 109 eligible recipients were unable to participate	**25**
COUNTY RANKING: ON THIS 1-88 SCALE, 1 = BEST PERFORMANCE/RANKING, WHILE 88 = WORST PERFORMANCE/RANKING		OVERALL RANK	3

Factsheet Notes and Definitions

The following provides definitions, calculations, and special notes for the data found on the factsheets. Please see Sources for source documents and publications.

Introduction

County Seat: Government center of county.
Total Population: Number of residents in county per 1990 Census.
Percent Minority: Percentage of residents not white per 1990 Census.
1993 Unemployment Rate: Percentage of Ohioans without jobs seeking employment.
Child Population: Number of Ohioans ages 0-17 per the 1990 Census.
1993 Total Births: Number of live births to Ohio residents in 1993. Data are reported by place of residence not place of birth.
% of Births to Unmarried Parents: Number of live births to unmarried parents divided by the total number of live births to Ohio residents in 1993.
Children of Single Parents: Number of children, ages 0-17, living in family households headed by a single mother or father per the 1990 Census.
Percentage of Children living in Single-Parent Households: Percentage of children, ages 0-17, living in family house holds headed by a single mother or father divided by children in all family households.
Percentage of children living in homes where all parents are employed: Total number of children, ages 0-17, living with two parents where both work and single parent families where the single parent works divided by all children living in two-parent and single-parent families per the 1990 Census.
Percent of children living in poverty: Percentage of children, ages 0-17, of all children living at or below the poverty level in 1989 per the 1990 Census.
Number of children living in extreme poverty: Number of children ages 0-17 receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children in 1990 and 1993. State Fiscal Year 1994 data was used for Ohio.

Child Support

Children of Divorce: Number of children living in families where parents ended their marriages either through divorce, dissolution, or annulment in 1990 and 1993.
Births to Unmarried Parents: Number of live births to unmarried parents in 1990 and 1993.
Paternities Established: Number of children in IV-D cases for whom fatherhood was legally established, including admin istrative and judicial determinations. (See IV-D definition below)
% of Child Support Cases with Collections: Percentage of open IV-D child support cases where a payment was made in 1990 and 1993.
Average Weekly Child Support Collection: Total IV-D child support collections divided by the number of IV-D cases with collections divided by 52 in 1990 and 1993.
Definition of IV-D: Caseload, child support order, and collection data represent only IV-D cases. Ohio law mandates that all child support pass through a child support enforcement agency. A non-IV-D case is one where the child support passes through the CSEA, but no other services are provided because the child support recipient has not requested those services and is not on public assistance.

A IV-D case is one where child support services are provided (such as paternity establishment, support order establishment, enforcing or adjusting an order, or locating absent parents) because the recipient of child support has requested those services or is on public assistance. Approximately 85 percent of the child support cases in Ohio are IV-D cases.

Stark County Note: Percentage of cases with collection and average weekly collections for 1990 reflect only IV-D ADC cases.

Maternal and Child Health

% of Mothers Receiving Late/No Prenatal Care: Number of live births where the mother received prenatal care services beginning in the second or third trimester, or not at all; divided by number of live births minus those where the prenatal care status was unknown in 1990 and 1993.
% of Low Birthweight Babies: Number of babies born weighing less than 5.5 lbs. divided by all live births in 1990 and 1993.
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births: Number of deaths occurring to infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Data are reported by place of residence, not place of death.
% of Evening or Weekend Immunization Hours: Immunization Clinic Hour Survey: A total of 12,568 immunization clinic

hours per month was reported. Of those hours, 798 are Monday through Friday before 8:00 AM or after 5:00 PM, and 157 hours are weekend hours. This means a total of 955 hours, or 7.6 percent, are outside of normal working hours. This estimate is based on a statewide point-in-time survey of **public facilities** conducted in the Fall of 1994. The survey included local city and county health departments (from a list provided by the Ohio Department of Health) and federally qualified health centers. Each respondent was also asked to identify any additional public immunization clinics in their community. Only regular, ongoing hours were included in the survey. Well-child care clinic hours are not included, even though immunizations may be available during those clinic hours.

% of Children Under Age 11 Receiving Medicaid: Total number of children ages 0-10 receiving Medicaid services in State Fiscal Year 1993 based on one of the following eligibility categories: Aged, Blind, Disabled; Aid to Families with Dependent Children; Adoption/Foster Care; or Healthy Start divided by the total number of children ages 0-10 per the 1990 Census.

% of Children Receiving Medicaid Under Age 11 Who Are From Working Poor Families: Total number of children ages 0-10 receiving Medicaid services through the Healthy Start program divided by the total number of children ages 0-10 receiving Medicaid in State Fiscal Year 1993.

Child Care

% of Mothers with Children under six in the Labor Force: Number of females 16 years of age and over with children ages 0-5 in the labor force divided by all females 16 years of age and over with children ages 0-5 per 1980 and 1990 Census.

Weekly Cost of Child Care: Average weekly cost of full-time center-based child care for preschool-aged children per survey of Ohio Resource and Referral Agencies for 1994 services; for 1991, *Creating Futures for Ohio's Children.* The state rate is based on market rate calculations performed by the Ohio Department of Human Services 1991 and 1994. The US rate is based on a General Accounting Office report on the cost of good quality child care center programs for four-year-olds.

% of Children from Working Poor Families Receiving Child Care Assistance: Estimated the number of children under age 12 who are also under 130 percent of poverty using 1990 Census for children in poverty rates and rates of children under 130 percent of poverty found in the US Department of Agriculture WIC eligibility estimate. Children under age 12, receiving ADC in 1990 and in 1993 were subtracted from the estimate. Calculated the number of the remaining children who needed child care because all parents in the home worked using 1990 Census data on percentage of working parents. Number of children receiving Transitional and Non-Guaranteed child care in 1990 and 1993 provided by the Ohio Department of Human Services divided by the estimate of non-ADC children under age 12 needing child care. Adjustments were made for the 1990 Census undercount of children in poverty for urban counties.

% of ADC Children Receiving Child Care: Number of children receiving ADC under age 12 who also received JOBS child care assistance divided by the number of children under age 12 receiving ADC in 1990 and 1993. ADC children receiving child care in 1990 who were not enrolled in the federal JOBS child care program are not reflected in this calculation.

Education

School District Names: The names of the counties three largest school districts appear in alphabetical order by city, exempted village, then local school districts.

% of 9th Graders Passing Proficiency Test on First Attempt: Number of ninth graders passing all four parts of the Ohio Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test on their first attempt divided by the number of ninth graders taking the test for the fall of the 1991/1992 and 1993/1994 school years.

% of 9th Graders Passing Math Portion of Proficiency Test on First Attempt: Number of ninth graders passing the math ematics portion of the Ohio Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test on their first attempt divided by the number of ninth graders taking the test for the fall of the 1991/1992 and 1993/1994 school years.

% of Children Receiving Free or Reduced Price Lunches: Number of students applying for free or reduced priced lunches divided by the average daily membership for the 1990/1991 and 1992/1993 school years.

% of Eligible Students Enrolled in Head Start: Number of preschool age children funded by state and federal sources to participate in Head Start divided by the total number of three- and four-year-olds receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or non-ADC food stamps in 1990 and 1994. The number of 3- and 4-year-old children receiving ADC or Food Stamps is used to estimate the number of children in each county who are income eligible for Head Start. The number does not reflect the total number of income eligible children, but is the most reliable estimate available. Some counties serve more than 100 percent because many working poor families do not use Food Stamps.

Calculations

Rounding Rule: All calculations were made before rounding. When rounding five and above rounded up, when rounding four and below rounded down.

Percent Change Over Time: Computed by comparing the base year data for each indicator with the current year data. To calculate percent change, the value for the base year is subtracted from the value for the current year and that quantity is divided by the value for the base year. The result is multiplied by 100. If the base year figure is zero, the percent change will be NA, because it is impossible to divide by zero.

Benchmarks for Helping Families Work, 1993

A county's rank is based on its performance for each individual benchmark. Counties were ranked based on the percent of children/families served for each indicator. The paternities established indicator is the exception; where a county's rank is based on the rate derived from dividing the number of paternities established by the number of births to unmarried parents.

Counties with exactly the same percentage performance were tied. When counties tied, both received the highest rank and the lower rank was not assigned. Ashland and Greene counties received the rank of 44 for the percent of child support cases with collections. The percentage for both counties was 36.1 percent. Licking County with 36.0 percent, received the rank of 46.

Rankings were summed for each county. The Overall Rank is based on a ranking of sums. For example:

Cuyahoga County

Helping Families Work Benchmarks	Rank
Children Receiving Child Support	88
Paternities Established	71
Extended Immunization Clinic Hours	NA
Medicaid for the Working Poor	88
Child Care for the Working Poor	71
ADC Child Care	68
Head Start Participation	85
Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	66
Math Proficiency Test	74
ADC JOBS Participation	52
Rank Total	663
Overall Rank	**88**

Eighty-seven counties had rank totals lower than Cuyahoga County.

Scales for Benchmark Progress Statements

	Children Receiving Child Support	Paternities Established	Child Care for the Working Poor	ADC Child Care	Head Start	Ninth-Grade Proficiency Test	Math Proficiency Test
Worsened	-40.2% to -0.1%	-38.5% to -0.1%	-90.3% to -0.1%	-42.2% to -0.1%	-27.1% to -0.1%	-8.5% to -0.1%	-12.1% to -0.1%
Improved Slightly	0.1% to 9.9%	0.1% to 99.9%	0.1% to 65.0%		0.1% to 49.9%	0.1% to 9.9%	0.1% to 9.9%
Improved Moderately	10.0% to 25.9%	100% to 199.9%	65.1% to 149.9%		50.0% to 73.9%	10.0% to 19.9%	10.0% to 19.9%
Improved Substantially	26.0% to 400.6%	200% to 2050%	150% to 2404%		74.0% to 200%	20.0% to 68.1%	20.0% to 42.1%
Better		NA	NA	0.1% to 300%+			

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About Borden, Inc.

Borden, Inc. is a diversified international producer of packaged foods, non-food consumer products, and packaging and industrial products. The Company was founded in 1857 by Gail Borden to process and market his invention of condensed milk, a breakthrough for consumers because it remained pure and wholesome without refrigeration. It's evolved into and is sold today as Eagle Brand sweetened condensed milk.

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